THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 263

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Yanks Defeat Reds 2-1 to Open Series; Hull Hits Ship Search

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 4, 1939

Opening Game of World Series

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—With a hot triple and a single in the last of the ninth of the opening game of the World Series here today, the New York Yankees defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 2 to 1.

The Reds rammed across a run on a walk, a stolen base, and Frank McCormick's single in the fourth inning.

Puncturing a tight pitching duel between Paul Derringer and Red Ruffing for the first time, the Reds made the bid that brought 50,000 spectators up cheering after two were out.

Meanwhile Derringer gave only two hits in the first four frames.

The champions tied the score in the last of the fifth on Joe Gordon's hot single and a double which Babe Dahlgren sent deep into the left field corner.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Yankees	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	6	0

Batteries—Derringer and Lombardi for Cincinnati; Ruffing and Dickey for New York Yankees.

Hull Challenges Unrestricted Ship Seach

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that "the Government of the United States does not recognize the legality of unrestricted interference with American ships and commerce."

Nevertheless, he warned American merchant ships of the "especial danger" incurred in entering Atlantic and Baltic waters adjacent to warring European countries.

U. S. Gunboat Rammed at Chungking

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—The United States gunboat Tutuila, sister ship to the Panay, was rammed and damaged badly today by the Chungking City ferry in the Yangtze River. No one was injured. The collision opened a four-foot hole in the gunboat's starboard bow.

W. C. T. U. Picks Chicago for 1940 Session

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union decided today to hold next year's national convention in Chicago, probably in July. [Details: Page 8.]

Former Japanese Official Escapes Assassin

TOKYO (AP)—Chikuhei Nakajima, former Minister of Railways, escaped unharmed today when an assassin fired two bullets into his car. The assailant escaped.

It was believed the attack was motivated by factional strife in the Seiyukai, political party of which Mr. Nakajima is a leader.

Bergdoll Seeks to Prove Residence in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, World War draft dodger, testified at his trial by court martial today that he obtained a Canadian passport in the name of "Bennett Nash" on June 11, 1929. He identified a picture on the passport application as a photograph of himself.

Bergdoll sought to prove that he secretly returned to this country several times during the 19 years he was supposedly a fugitive in Germany, and hence was "available" for apprehension.

His counsel, Harry Weinberger, has attempted to prove that since Bergdoll was "available," he would not be subject to conviction on the escape charge under the statute of limitations.

U. S. Takes Over Allies' Embassies in Germany

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States has begun to exercise its functions of custodianship of British and French interests in Germany. It has assumed custody of the British and French Embassies in Berlin and several dozen consulates throughout Germany.

In some cases, American officials sealed the British and French buildings with the American seal. In Berlin, however, the American Embassay is said to have taken over some space in the "protected" embassies.

Mrs. Roosevelt Flies to See Sons

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—One family visit completed, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt flew south today to drop in on two other children, James and Elliott, on a round-the-country aerial jaunt.

She said she would take a "second look" at the San Francisco International Exposition before going to Los Angeles to see son James and his family. Later she will visit Elliott at Fort Worth, Texas.

American Library in Paris Busy Supplying Many Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One of the busiest corners in Europe today, at least for Americans, is the American Library in Paris.

At least so says First Vice-President, Countess Aldebert de Chambrun, the former Clara Longworth, who came to Chicago from Paris with her husband, Gen Aldebert de Chambrun, recently, to attend the American Legion convention.

The countess was found in her suite of rooms in a downtown hotel ready to explain the urgent need for books, magazines, and funds to carry on the more-than-doubled activities of the American Library in Paris. As she threw back her plum-colored scarf and adjusted her beret she said, "Tell the Americans we need only recreational reading, and ask them to send it direct to the library."

"The week that war was declared we almost doubled our circulation," she continued "People who have moved out of the city into the provinces are asking us to send books to them, and we need more reading material for men in hospitals. The library is used particularly by men from the American Embassy, by American newspapermen, and by hundreds of French students. We are now serving as many as 34 different nationalities."

Mme. de Chambrun has distinguished herself for her writings on Shakespeare. As she graciously offered to autograph her book "My Shakespeare, Rise," she told how it had been dramatized in French under the title "Le Grand Will" which she hopes will be played some time in the United States.

"We were just ready for the opening performance this fall in Paris with scenery specially built and beautiful costumes made, when suddenly so many of the 48 characters were called to the colors that we had to postpone it."

Then with a quick afterthought she said very jubilantly, "But, you know, my book on 'Cincinnati' will be off the press in another week."

Cincinnati did seem like a long way from William Shakespeare or Paris but we were reminded of the autograph, "Clara Longworth de Chambrun." She was born in Cincinnati, the sister of the late Nicholas Longworth.

Though the American-born woman has completed several books on Shakespeare, has received three awards for high literary quality of her French publications, and was awarded a medal for social service work in Fez, Morocco, she chose to glorify her birthplace in print.

But to return to her greatest interest of the moment—the job of getting more books and magazines for the library in Paris—she told how this American center was crowded daily, but could only be open until dusk each day because of the city's air raid precautions The library houses more than 100,000 volumes, she said.

Picture of Countess Aldebert de Chambrun: Page 19.

The World At Your Fireside
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N. E. Praised For Influence In Education

Rotary founder in Boston says work in South America is an example for rest of the world.

New England's influence on education in the lower grades in South American countries affords an example not only to the other sections of the United States but to less enlightened countries of the world, Paul P. Harris of Chicago, founder and President-Emeritus of Rotary International, told members of the Rotary Club of Boston at their luncheon today at the Hotel Statler.

Here to speak at a meeting sponsored by the Boston Boys' Work Commjttee, which supervises loans to a selected list of students—some 254 to date—Mr. Harris emphasized the aspect of better international understanding through a project of this character. His reference, particularly, was to the pioneer work done by Horace Mann and its relation today at the Pan-American Conference at Panama.

"The educational processes are going on all the time," he said, "and I think mean more in the long run than economic considerations."

Club Commended

Mr. Harris commended the Boston club for its work in student help as the third club in this country to take up this work and invest $125,000 in a revolving fund, particularly to help college students in their final years of study.

This work had its counterpart in the "investment" of Argentina and Uruguay in Yankee schoolteachers, he said. The doctrines of Horace Mann, on education, were taken into the Argentine, for example, and into Uruguay, and were adapted for use in the South American countries.

One President of the Argentine came to the United States to study our educational system and arranged for a "shipment" of New England schoolteachers to sail south and assist in the establishment of these schools. It is not unusual, Mr. Harris said, to find Yankee names over the doors of schoolhouses in those two countries.

Cultural exchange with the South American countries is very significant, Mr. Harris said, and has possibilities in the promise of international goodwill beyond any other, not excepting commerce and industry. The Pan American Union is doing a lot to advance this common understanding, he said.

Cultural Relations

Rotary is doing its share as a good influence in attempting to change the minds of North and South Americans so as to eliminate misunderstandings. To further this, and similar efforts, the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Rotary Founder

©H. E. Galloway

Paul P. Harris
President-Emeritus of Rotary International.

Bolivia Regains Constitutional Rule by People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Dropping of Busch authoritarian principles of government is confirmed by Provisional President Quintanilla, who has restored individual and collective rights to Bolivians.

The circumstances of the passing of his predecessor and the economic and social confusion caused by the totalitarian decrees portended a rapid reversal of policy by General Quintanilla. The incidence of the European war detracted from the drama of the change about.

The first step in returning to constitutionalism was a decree opening the civil registers for 30 days as from Oct. 15 next. Elections will be convened thereafter. The date has yet to be fixed.

Another and more important action was immediate suspension of press censorship. The newspapers immediately recalled that this is the second time the army had done the "right thing" in restoring the Constitution. The first example was given by Gen. Blanco Galindo previous to the Chaco War.

The freed Press also turned its guns on the Yacimientos Petrelíferos Fiscales, the State monopoly which confiscated the Standard Oil Company's property, since when it has been the focal point of considerable international intrigue.

The Directorate of the State Company, headed by Señor Dionisio Foianini, right hand man of former President Busch, has resigned. Accounts are being investigated by a commission.

The Comptroller refused the balance sheet because of "unjustifiable expenditures." A profit of 1,000,000 Bolivian pesos was shown for 1938, but only 60 per cent of this was accounted for.

Senators Agree Embargo Repeal Need Not Necessarily Mean War; France Ridicules Dictated Peace

Daladier tells Chamber Nation to continue war—British attitude remains firm.

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier told the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee today that France intended to continue "the war that has been imposed on us."

Following up Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration in the House of Commons yesterday, Premier Daladier let it be known his Government would stand loyally with Britain against any dictated peace.

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax today asserted that Britain would "recognize as the legal Polish Government" the Government established Sept. 30 in Paris.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 4—Britain's answer to Germany's peace offensive emerges clearly today as the result of the parliamentary exchange between Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his World War predecessor, Mr. David Lloyd George.

There is wholehearted support for Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that "no threat" could induce France or Britain to abandon their battle against Hitlerism.

The attitude is phrased for all of Britain by The Times, of London, today when it declares that any peace terms acceptable from Germany must "not require us to condone the act of brigandage committed at the expense of Poland; on the contrary, they must repair the damage already done. And they must give not only to us, but to all Europe adequate assurance that the peace concluded will be durable and will not be disturbed by the continual threat of Nazi aggression. . . ."

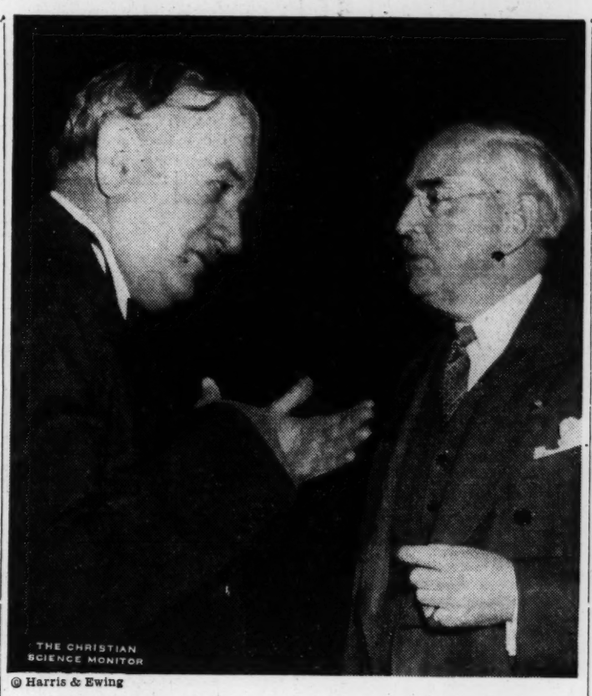
Irreducible Minimum

The first object of examining any peace proposals, The Times declares, "must be to discover whether they offer the irreducible minimum—the restitution of the independence of Poland and security for the future peace of Europe."

It was the contention that any peace aims, presented by neutrals, should be carefully examined, which formed the key to Mr. Lloyd George's declaration.

Clearly the statement of the

(Continued on Page 19, Column 5)



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Tom Connally
(D) Senator from Texas

Arthur H. Vandenberg
(R) Senator from Michigan

For the Administration Bill: Tom Connally served both branches of Congress; in Senate since 1929; served in Spanish American and World Wars; has opposed some Administration measures, but supports President's foreign policy.

Against the Bill: Arthur Vandenberg in Senate since 1928; newspaper publisher; helped gain passage of present Neutrality Law through post-war munitions investigation by Senate Committee; indicated would accept 1940 Republican Presidential nomination if tendered; has been in forefront of attacks on various New Deal proposals.

Both Connally for, and Vandenberg against, embargo repeal meet on essential points.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The basic differences between the two sides in the historic Senate struggle over the Neutrality Act were sharply outlined today in rival addresses by Senators Tom Connally (D) of Texas, for repeal, and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, against repeal.

Keeping to the same high level of debate which has marked Senate discussion thus far at every point, and eschewing personalities or politics, the fundamental points of agreement and disagreement between these two representative speakers on opposing sides were as follows:

Points of Agreement:

The present issue is above politics and above personalities, and both sides agree upon the patriotic motives of the other, even though they do not see alike.

Both sides are intent upon keeping the United States out of war.

Both sides are opposed to Hitlerism, and strongly sympathetic to the side of the Democracies.

Both agreed that repeal of the arms embargo would not "inevitably" mean war: Senator Connally stressing the point, and Senator Vandenberg accepting it, though charging that it would be a dangerous step in that direction.

Points of Disagreement:

Vandenberg contended, and Senator Connally denied that "changing the rules in the midst of the game" would be an un-neutral act as defined by international law.

Senator Connally contended, and Senator Vandenberg denied that the arms embargo was originally passed as a warning to dictators to keep the peace, under threat that supplies of arms would be shut off. Senator Vandenberg argued it was primarily intended to keep America out of war.

Senator Connally contended that the American public wants repeal and cited recent polls of public opinion: Senator Vandenberg contended the reverse, and pointed to his mail, 95 per cent of which favors embargo retention.

Differ on Full Safeguards

The basic point of difference was over the effects of repeal on preserving America's peace attitude. Both speakers agreed that this "is not America's war," but Senator Connally argued the additional safeguards outweigh the effect of embargo repeal in restricting the possibility of American involvement; while Senator Vandenberg, in frequent epigrammatic sentences and rhetorical questions, like those of Senator Borah at the start of the debate, demanded why America could not have both the new safeguards proposed under the present bill, and the existing safeguard, which he argued is contained in the arms embargo provision.

In addition to the clash of opinions, Senator Connally wound up his speech with a fervid demand for a bigger Army and Navy, and particularly an increase of the latter to a point where it can "dominate two oceans."

Again today the galleries were crowded and long, patient lines of spectators waited in lines that stretched from the gallery floors of the Capitol down to the ground floor.

Connally and Vandenberg continue embargo debate: Page 19.

Baltic States Electrified By Russia's Strategic Plays

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 4—Threat of Russian expansion once again faces the Baltic States—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. The balance of power which had obtained in Europe since the Versailles Treaty is shattered and with it is destroyed the narrow margin of security of these little nations reconstituted from the old Russian Empire and perched precariously between the Baltic Sea, the Soviet Union, and Germany.

A recent cartoon in Krokodil, Soviet humorous weekly, shows a Red soldier buttoning his leather coat with a large button labeled Poland; on the ground are strewn three other smaller buttons marked Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. When asked why he does not sew on the other buttons, the soldier replies, "Just wait a bit, and they'll sew themselves on."

Dependence May Grow

Henceforth these Baltic countries are clearly destined to increasing political and economic dependence on the vast Russian hinterland. As long as Germany and Russia were at odds these countries could play the influence of one against the other and thus maintain in a measure freedom of action. But since the conclusion of the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact and partition of Poland this is no longer possible.

Even the Russian assurances of neutrality have brought little comfort, for these very assurances by implication seem to emphasize how completely the Baltic States now are at Russia's mercy.

A direct threat of force is not the only reason for Soviet Russia's new strangle hold on its small neighbors. There are important economic factors. With the Baltic blockade these countries must turn to Russia as a market for their produce and as a source for raw materials.

The past few weeks have witnessed the conclusion of numerous trade agreements based on barter—the Russians having learned much from the Germans—whereby the Soviets supply coal oil, iron, and other minerals in return for Lithuanian wheat and Latvian and Estonian leather and dairy products. And Moscow is believed to have driven hard bargains.

Tempting Ports

The Russians have long been anxious to acquire an ice-free outlet on the Baltic. The Latvian ports of Libau and Riga, unlike Leningrad, are accessible to shipping all the year round and envious Soviet eyes are said to be directed toward Libau.

Moreover, a new note of truculence has crept into the tone adopted by the Soviets in their dealings with these small countries. Estonians and Letts were shocked when an official Russian communiqué accused their governments of secretly sheltering and aiding Polish submarines. Soviet authorities refused to credit the Estonian version of the escape of an interned Polish submarine, and the Soviet Navy paraded demonstratively outside Tallinn.

Unimportant in itself yet typical of the new Soviet attitude was the conduct of the Soviet Legation in Riga during the recent blackout and air raid precautions exercises. A visitor from another Legation found the Soviet Legation ablaze with light at a time when the entire city was plunged in darkness. It is reported that his comment on the fact elicited the answer, "We cannot be bothered with such nonsense."

Soviet "Fraternal"

Lately the Soviets have evinced a growing "fraternal" interest in the conditions of their "blood brothers"—Russian minorities in Baltic countries—who in Estonia comprise about 14 per cent and in Latvia 12 per cent of the total populations.

The Estonian and Latvian governments, anxious to avoid friction, have been lifting restrictions previously imposed on the activities of Russian cultural organizations and on the use of the Russian lan-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 5)

Russia speeds expansion in Baltic: Page 5.

This Changing World

Paying for the War—British Income Taxes in New Budget to Be Highest on Record—An Almost Confiscatory Burden

By H. B. Elliston

The manner in which the British are pulling in their belts betokens the high seriousness with which they have entered upon the war with Nazi Germany. Sir John Simon's new budget bodes ill for the expected peace offensive. It is a staggering load. War taxation outlined by the British Chancellor makes the American schedules look small potatoes, indeed. The American normal tax is 4 per cent, but in Britain it is to be as high as 37½ per cent, and the impost will start, in the case of married persons without children, on incomes above $694. Then there are surtaxes on incomes in the higher brackets which are unparalleled in severity. The budget is nothing less than a huge confiscation of incomes on every earner in the Kingdom.

This is the grim penalty of war—and the mildest one at that. And this war is going to be uniquely expensive. Sir John Simon says that costs in the field are twice as heavy as they were in 1917. Presumably he refers to the advance in mechanized warfare. In addition, the British are still paying for the last war among themselves and leaving it unpaid in their war obligations to America. After the war they refused to take the easier way of liquidating the domestic burden, as all other belligerents except the United States did, and devalue their currency. Germany, for instance, wiped out its debts by the simple expedient of wiping out the currency in which they were expressed. (Thus all savings were wiped out, since one person's debt is another person's income, as in bonds and mortgages and insurance policies.) Nor did the British after the war adopt the sensible course of making a capital levy. Consequently the national debt is 12 times greater than the national debt of 1914.

* * *

The one way to test the morale of a people at war is to tax them while the war is going on. "If a nation can be buoyed up by the excitement of war, hopes of conquest, and the gambling chances of victory," wrote the eighteenth century statesman, Charles James Fox, "the game would be played with eager readiness, and the motives would be lightly examined."

That is why Finance Ministers hesitate to pluck the goose while a war is in progress. Morale, they feel, is too important to be undermined by a mere matter of finance. In the World War, accordingly, the French Government said flatly, "We propose neither to create new taxes nor to increase old taxes." The French simply printed or borrowed money, and left the reckoning till the day of peace. And then the currency was devalued by four-fifths, and debts were cut down accordingly, to the ruination of the rentier class.

Thus in taxing the people to the limit during the war the British Government is banking heavily upon patriotism. This sort of belt-pulling is in accordance with British precedent. In the World War the British relied to a great extent upon taxation. They raised 30 per cent of war expenses in this Spartan way—far more than the other European belligerents.

Gaston Jèze, the French fiscal expert, in a book on war finance, says of that record: "It is a magnificent page in the history of British finance." Withal morale stayed taut—at least till the Armistice. When all danger was past, the population let off steam, and I recall a minor part of my own in two or three days' rioting on Salisbury Plain. I was in an officers' school, and it was expected of us to put down the trouble, but I'm afraid we thought of the wholesale destruction of all the appurtenances of military life (including the stores on the Plain) as more fun than trouble, and joined in.

* * *

Similarly the British seem to have withstood the shock of the Simon Budget even though Sir John was jacking up the normal rate three times as high as the first World War budget impost. This is the conclusion of the newspaper correspondents. The correspondents, knowing that this is a war in which peoples are engaged more than armies, are giving us more and more the conclusions of the man in the street.

After the Simon speech they hurrried out, and buttonholed the people in all walks of life. And they seem to have encountered no grumbling at all. C'est la guerre! Life at home in the nations at war is going to be life at the front, and the British know it. For, as Trevelyan once wrote, the British, though not militaristic, are still warlike. The Simon budget beat the air-raiding Germans in dropping high explosives over the land, and the only person that criticized Sir John was himself, when he said he hoped that one day he might be forgiven for his attack.

Indeed, the correspondents came across a mordant amusement among the "reactions." Sir John Simon called for economies in personal life while the country is at war. Since in that very speech he was depriving the British of the means of extravagance, the call seems to have touched the risibilities of the British population. In England already guests are expected to bring a contribution for the kitchen when they are invited out to dinner. They'll be expected to bring the entire dinner when the Simon imposts begin to be felt!

The cost of war will mean an impairment of British living standards which may change the mores of the country every whit as much as any other of the many changes which have come over wartime Britain.

Descendant of Penn Collects Rose Rent

By the Associated Press

West Grove, Pa., Oct. 4

A ninth-generation direct descendant of William Penn came to this Chester County community today to collect a red rose in payment for rent under a deed signed by the famous Quaker 196 years ago.

Owners of the Red Rose Inn, situated on land deeded by Penn, arranged an elaborate ceremonial for turning over the historic rent to Philip Penn-Gaskell Hall, Jr. State Senator George B. Scarlett was selected to make the payment.

"Rose rentals" are not uncommon in Pennsylvania. Similar ceremonies dating back to colonial days are held annually in several communities.

War Summary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

On the diplomatic front, Britain saw sentiment consolidating behind Prime Minister Chamberlain's virtual rejection of any German peace offensive. France moved to strengthen economic war against the Reich. Turkey, still negotiating with Moscow, was believed holding out against Soviet pressure to wean Ankara away from Britain and France. Meanwhile, the Soviets continued their diplomatic efforts to gain control of the eastern Baltic, with hints that Finland might be next on the list for "concessions."

On the Western Front, there was no indication of any large-scale offensive against the Siegfried Line. Newspaper correspondents for the first time inspected the Maginot Line.

Sea Trade became Sweden's chief concern following reports that Germany had seized nine Swedish vessels within two days. Northern neutrals reported Russian requests for ships to carry Russian cargoes to France and Great Britain. Britain's Ministry of Information announced that 33,000 tons of goods consigned to Germany had been seized by British Contraband Control during the week ended Sept. 30.

In the Americas, neutrality debate continued in Congress. Experts studied results of the conference of American Republics in Panama, finding the "safety zone" for neutral shipping the major achievement of the historic meeting concluded yesterday.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

N. A. B. Rule Curbs Coughlin Radiocasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — Availability of radio time, at a price, to speakers on controversial public issues—like the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin — was apparently greatly diminished for the future by action taken here by the Code Compliance Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters.

The N. A. B., comprising the three great networks and a majority of important independent stations, has decided that no radio time will be sold for broadcasts on controversial public issues, except for "public proposals subject to ballot" during an actual election.

Some member stations of N. A. B., like station WJR of Detroit, long associated with the Coughlin talks, may choose to resign rather than accept the ruling. Others may continue the talks for a year if new contracts have been signed recently. It also would be possible for stations to interpret the Coughlin speeches as of a religious nature, and continue selling time for that purpose. Likewise, time might be donated to him for his side of controversial issues.

Plugging Loopholes

Despite these potential loopholes, the conclusion in expert radio circles here was that the Coughlin "network" faces imminent dissolution. Stations on which the Detroit speaker buys time, about 48 in number, are nearly all members of the N. A. B., and most of them are expected to stick with their Association and bar the speeches.

In order to close the loophole through which the talks might be defined as of a religious nature, hence available on paid time, the Code Compliance Committee recollected its requirement that: "Radio, which reaches men of all creeds and races simultaneously, may not be used to convey attacks upon another's race or religion. Rather it should be the purpose of the religious broadcast to promote the spiritual harmony and understanding of mankind and to administer broadly to the varied religious needs of the community."

Recent radiocasts by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin were in violent criticism of the Administration's neutrality program, and before that they were interpreted as including attacks upon one particular race and religion. Indeed, some phraseology and particularly articles in his publication, Social Justice, were shown to be taken from German Nazi publications.

Influence on Affairs

Thus, for an expenditure of of about $6,500 a week for time and line charges, the Detroit speaker was able to bring to bear a considerable influence on public affairs, calling into being vast tides of correspondence to members of Congress. One chain of New England stations, the largest and most important segment of the Coughlin network, was understood to cost about $1,000 a week.

Facing the situation, the N. A. B. Committee said: "In the absence of any self-imposed policy to the contrary, it is conceivable that some individuals or groups with financial means to do so could buy all the available time necessary to monopolize, dominate, or control the discussion of public issues through the radio medium, precluding a fair opportunity for an opposition without financial resources to present its case to the radio audience."

The N. A. B. emphasizes that "the code does not bar anyone or any group from using radio. It simply denies the right to buy time, for the reasons stated. Representative spokesmen of groups in the field of public controversial issues have a perfect right to request time on the air." The committee says: "The handling of public controversial issues by radio stations is a matter of principle and not one of personalities."

Examination of Manuscripts

In addition, the Code Committee required that all manuscripts be examined in advance on free radiocasts.

Again in direct cognizance of the Coughlin question, since the Detroit speaker's agents have been advertising his radiocasts as "neutrality sermons," the Committee says: "The question of America's neutrality has raised an interesting point in which the Committee and the individual broadcaster are concerned in the application of the code. Following careful survey of the members of the Committee drawn from different sections of the country, and of the issue itself as resolved yesterday in Congress, the Committee feels that while all Americans desire to stay out of war and to preserve neutrality, the methods of achieving and maintaining same are matters automatically falling within the sphere of 'public controversial issues,' and as such should be presented on free time and not sold."

BUSINESS IS PICKING UP
SHOWS AND SHOPS APLENTY

There is always something doing in New York... always good reasons for visiting this glamorous city... and always the same good reasons for staying at The Shelton Hotel, a GRAND, CENTRAL location.

SENSIBLE RATES
SINGLE ROOMS $2.25 to $4
DOUBLE ROOMS $4.50 to $7
Includes free use of swimming pool and gymnasium

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK
Under KNOTT Management
A. E. WALTY, *Manager.*

Australia Blocks Use of 'Marina" As a Trade-Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Use for trade purposes of "Marina," Christian name of the Duchess of Kent, wife of the Duke of Kent who until the outbreak of the war was to become Governor General in November has been prohibited by the Federal Government.

A glance through the telephone directories of Australia's capital cities and the observations of window shoppers at most department stores would indicate that the prohibition is belated. The official announcement of the Duke of Kent's appointment as next Governor-General was made on Oct. 26, 1938. The proclamation prohibiting the commercialization of the name "Marina" appeared in the Government Gazette of July 27, 1939.

The proclamation declares that under Section 18 of the Trades Marks Act, the word "Marina," or "any word so nearly resembling it as to be likely to deceive" shall be prohibited. The Registrar of Trade Marks is empowered to refuse its adoption. The unregistered use of the word in a trade-mark can also be prevented by the Commonwealth Government.

The various state governments are expected to pass legislation to prevent the use of the word "Marina" in the names of companies or firms.

All roads lead to the modern Rogers Peet!

Style-Geography!

The Road to Smart Style, the Road to Fine Tailoring, the Road to Lasting Wearing Pleasure—all lead direct to the *modern* Rogers Peet!

Master-designing plus *our kind of tailoring is what makes the Style of Rogers Peet clothes last as long as the cloth itself.*

Rogers Peet Company

In BOSTON:
Tremont Street at Bromfield Street

In NEW YORK:
FIFTH AVENUE at 41st STREET
13TH STREET at BROADWAY
WARREN STREET at BROADWAY
LIBERTY STREET at BROADWAY

JEANPIERRE DE PARIS
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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

And a Good Time Was Had by All

High Court Visits President First Time Since 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—For the first time in four years, the Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were able this year to pay their traditional call on the President of the United States in the late afternoon of the first day of the fall term.

And for the first time President Roosevelt had a majority of his own appointees among his silk-hatted, frock-coated visitors. Seven Justices alone came to the White House, for Mr. Justice Butler is incapacitated, and Mr. Justice McReynolds, though he sat on the bench, that afternoon, did not go to the White House. Mr. Justice McReynolds has an unshaken voting record against New Deal legislation.

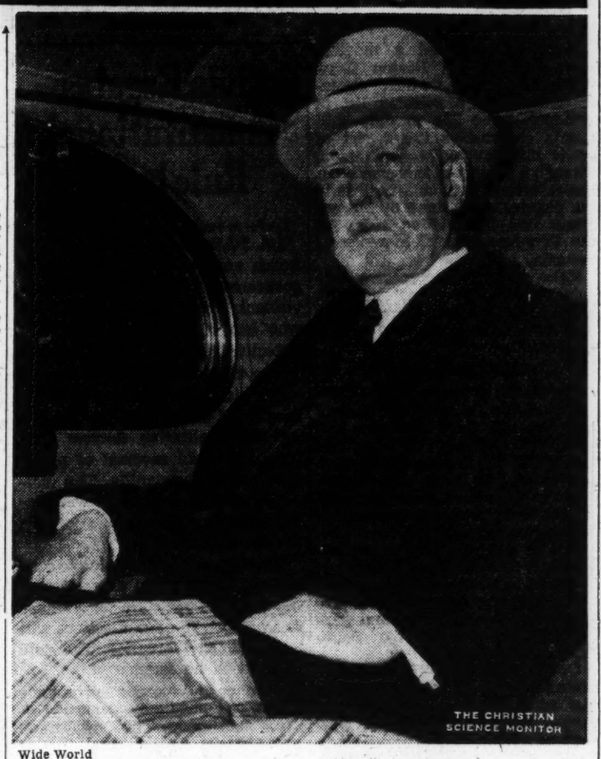
So it was that four out of seven Justices who went to the White House this year were Roosevelt appointees: Messrs. Justices Black, Reed, Frankfurter, and Douglas. The genial and urbane Chief Justice was of course on hand, so was Mr. Justice Stone, who is always found on the "liberal" side of judicial interpretations, and Mr. Justice Roberts, who is frequently there. The Roosevelt majority is a big sign of the changing times, and the Court with them.

While the Justices were garbed in utmost formality, they were beaming when they were regimented on the White House steps (not by the President, but by the photographers). Evidently the occurrences within the Executive Mansion had been of an entertaining nature, belying the frock coats and silk toppers.

While the Justices would have paid their traditional call annually, the President has been out of Washington on every opening day since 1935. In '36 it was an election campaign; '37 a western trip; '38 an absence at Hyde Park.

Quincy Shrines Listed

The Quincy Chamber of Commerce has announced for distribution an attractive booklet entitled "Colonial Shrines in Quincy." Devoted to a description of historical points of interest of Quincy and a brief history, it also contains photographs of the Presidents' houses, Dorothy Quincy house, the Bunker Hill quarry, the Abigail Adams Cairn, the first railway in America, the Adams academy which is the site of the birthplace of John Hancock, and the Stone temple.



Wide World

Supreme Court Justices Call at White House

Top—Three of the seven members of the Supreme Court who called on the President to notify him that the Court is in session. Left to right, Mr. Justice William O. Douglas; Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter; Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts.

Bottom—Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, on his way to open the Winter Term of the Supreme Court.

Roosevelt Pays for Defenses —But Don't Tell Comptroller

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—President Roosevelt is not going to ask Fred H. Brown, Comptroller General of the United States, for a formal opinion on whether he can use Treasury funds to provide housing and other essentials for his emergency program of calling 100,000 more soldiers, sailors, and marines to the colors, and for recommissioning two score destroyers.

The President is not going to ask the Comptroller General—with whom he has conferred twice recently—because if he did, that official would have to answer: "No, you can't!" So Mr. Roosevelt, being skilled in these things, is going to keep quiet and use the money, while Mr. Brown — a Roosevelt appointee, though he will hold office for 15 years—is not expected to speak when he isn't spoken to!

The whole trouble, said the President at his Oct. 3 press conference, is a "conflict of laws," and he has discussed it with the two Justices of the Supreme Court with whom he cruised on the Potomac last week end: Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone and Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter. He didn't say how the Justices had advised him. This is the situation:

Emergency Powers

Under emergency powers, invoked by decree, the President is bringing the armed forces nearer to their peace-time limit, and recommissioning destroyers to take part in the "neutrality patrol." The President's legal right to take these steps has not been questioned, although outside lawyers have not yet gone to work on the problem.

But the Comptroller General has discovered that there are statutory barriers to provide housing, hospitalization, and other things for the new recruits, and needed equipment for the destroyers. Facing this impasse, Mr. Roosevelt settles matters by telling the Comptroller General, in effect, to hold his tongue. In January, the President will ask Congress for funds to make up the deficiency; in the meantime, Mr. Brown had better look the other way.

In normal times, and under a rigid interpretation of legalities, these expenditures would have been refused by a Comptroller General. But since they are for national defense in a period of declared emergency, it seems probable that the President will have his way, and Congress will raise no difficulties in January.

Congress in Session

It would be possible, of course, to ask the special session of Congress to make these appropriations. But the President is determined to ask for nothing but neutrality legislation. If he takes the initiative to ask for something else, he fears the floodgates to all sorts of extraneous matters may be opened, and the neutrality legislation itself may be jeopardized.

However, the current presence of Congress adds another note of apparent disregard of the legalities—at least of the conflicting legalities—in this matter. Not only does the President take action in admitting contravention to the statutes, but he does so while Congress is available to remedy the situation and pervent straining laws and consciences. The expediency of the neutrality bill is set above these other considerations.

Even though the issue involves national defense, a good deal of protest may be expected. The incident will be used as another example of Mr. Roosevelt's free and easy treatment of strict requirements. Some persons will object strenuously; others will consider that the end justifies the means. The political oratory can almost be heard already.

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Pacific Lines Claim Handicap In Ban on Belligerent Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Pacific Coast ship operators contend that unless American ships are permitted under the proposed "cash and carry" neutrality law to carry nonmilitary goods to distant ports of the belligerent nations, West Coast shipping and considerable western business will suffer severely.

In general, however, Pacific Coast ship operators favor the provisions proposed in the repeal of the embargo features of the Neutrality Act and the substitute therein of "an intelligently devised cash and carry plan that will protect this country from becoming embroiled through incidents and save our ships from being sunk and searched."

From this point they go further, asking that the Congress will allow specified nonarmament trade with the ports of belligerents which lie outside of combat areas.

Sponsored by the San Francisco Foreign Trade Association, and given added weight as featured through this city's tenth annual Harbor Week celebration, the following request is being made to Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, Chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee now sponsoring the Administration legislation:

"The proposed ban on American shipping entering any port of a belligerent nation is too extreme. We request that any neutrality act amendment be worded to allow American-flag ships to call at ports under flags of nations at war, but really outside of war zones."

Pressed at Washington

This recommendation was made and is being pressed now in Washington following a "lobby protest" there by national ship operator groups Sept. 27 that the neutrality amendment would "ruin" shipping business.

The West Coast attitude, it is pointed out here in shipping circles, is not so inclusive as that made by national ship groups to Congressmen. The reason for the Pacific Coast request is given as follows:

"Congress must take into consideration that the war is not only in Europe and that all our shipping does not go to European ports. We have the bulk of our trade in the Orient and much with South America, Canada, and Australia. Strict application of the neutrality amendment as worded at present would put what we feel is an undue handicap on legitimate foreign trade with these areas."

The Foreign Trade Association of the San Francisco Chamber has offered a list of ports of belligerents that "could safely be left open" unless in case of actual war action, such shipping activity became dangerous.

Declare Law Too Strict

Pacific Coast shippers and business men, including many of the fresh fruit and vegetable refrigeration people, meeting to discuss this proposal at a special gathering at the San Francisco Merchants' Exchange Building, were in general agreement that while the present so-called neutrality law is "too lax," the proposal for change is "too strict."

Result of thousands of telegrams declared already dispatched to the California Senators, Hiram Johnson and Sheridan Downey, at Washington, has been to receive unofficial word that Congressional strategy is to obtain as "tight" a bill as possible at present. Then if the newly arrived at neutrality legislation works a hardship on any shippers where such ship operators and business men can deal with belligerents in non-war zones without undue risk to American ships and property, as well as without chance of loss of American lives and the possibility of "incidents"—then changes conceivably would be made. These changes, it was indicated, would not be forthcoming, however, until the regular session of Congress convened in January and a thorough study was made.

This news has not been particularly heartening to the Pacific Coast operators who, like eastern shippers, have had schedules disrupted, insurance and war risk rates, as well as operating expense, skyrocketed from between 25 to 75 per cent.

Opera Outlook Found Bright

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The United States, and more especially New York City, has both the opportunity and obligation of preserving world culture and civilization during the present war in Europe, in the opinion of Edward Johnson, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association.

In announcing this year's new singers and repertory, Mr. Johnson called for a "balanced and sane attitude toward opera and the other arts" and envisaged great artistic advance in this country.

"I sincerely believe that the best way we can serve is to do the job in hand," he said. "In this way we will be doing our patriotic, as well as our artistic, duty, for the language we speak in the opera house is universal: opera and its artists are universal. Whereas this is a war of ideology, not of culture.

Musical Center

"New York has become the center of the musical world. We are not going to wave the flag or scream, but this is our opportunity. New York holds out to the artistic world its chance to produce. The creative artists are all here. We can be the talk of the world."

Mr. Johnson said the Metropolitan Opera was now 66 per cent American that that American artists were staying at home, adding that every major artist of last year was either here on on his way, save three Germans—Hans Hermann Nissen, Karl Laufkoetter, and Erich Witte.

Major revivals announced for this season are Smetana's "The Bartered Bride," Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," Wagners "The Flying Dutchman" and Montemezzi's "L'Amore Dei Tre Re." There will also be Gounod's "Faust." Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or," Verdi's "Forza del Destino" and Ponchielli's "Gioconda."

Artists for Metropolitan

The new Metropolitan artists are:

Alexander Kipnis, Russo-American basso, who has had wide experience in European operas and on American recital platforms.

Eyvind Laholm, of Eau Claire, Wis., tenor, who has had considerable Wagnerian experience in Germany and in this country.

Hilde Reggiani, young Italian coloratura soprano, well known in Europe and in South America.

Jarmila Novotna, Czech lyric soprano and motion picture actress, who has sung in Czechoslovakia, Italy, and at Salzburg, Austria, under Arturo Toscanini. She will appear in Smetana's "The Bartered Bride."

Mack Harrell, American baritone, a winner of the Metropolitan opera air auditions. Mr. Harrell is soloist at The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

Annamary Dickey, American soprano, other winner of the opera's air auditions.

Lodovico Olivero, Italian tenor, who was with the opera two years ago and will sing character parts.

Frank St. Leger, assistant conductor, who will collaborate in "Pelléas et Mélisande."

California Applies New Headlight Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Greater traffic safety and travel enjoyment are expected to result from the new "sealed beam headlight" on most the 1940 automobiles and from new California headlight laws, which went into effect on Sept. 19.

Under the new legislation, all vehicles equipped with multiple-beam road-lighting equipment are required to use the upper beam at night except when approaching an oncoming vehicle within 500 feet, at which point the lights must be lowered. The Automobile Club of Southern California stresses the mandatory use of the upper beam except within the prescribel distance.

Designed to give greater visibility in night driving, the new sealed headlight is being received as one of the most important improvements made by the automobile industry in recent years. The reflector, light source, and lens are a permanently-sealed unit. The lamps have two light beams, the first for use in heavy traffic, a virtually no-glare beam, the second, named the "country beam," is used on the open highway to throw light a considerable greater distance than former beams.

Queen Pays Visit To Advice Offices

LONDON, Oct. 4 (*AP*)—The 136 "citizens advice bureaus" established in London by social service agencies to "help solve personal wartime problems" got under way officially today with visits to four of them by Queen Elizabeth.

An account of the visits distributed to British newspapers quoted an official at one bureau as saying the Queen spoke as "woman to woman" to some of the mothers who were seeking advice.

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HARPER & BROTHERS

Behind the Headlines

Church leaders in each belligerent nation preach righteousness of their war motives—Yet Christianity, when understood and utilized, prevents wars—And when used Christianity never fails—Its successes prove that—Lawlessness then can be stopped by working Christians.

While the Pope laments the destruction of a Roman Catholic Nation—Poland—by Germany, Roman Catholic prelates in Germany exhort German Roman Catholics to fight bravely in the ranks of Adolf Hitler.

While Protestant clergymen in England, preach the righteousness of the British cause, Protestant pastors in Germany are justifying with equal fervor the rightness of the German rush to arms.

Christian people, whose most fundamental tenet is the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, have not prevented war in the Western World.

Christianity Never Fails

These facts are recorded in no spirit of criticism. It would be easy to be cynical about such a state of affairs, but that could serve no useful purpose. What the world needs is not more bitterness and condemnation, but more of sympathetic understanding.

Christianity, if understood and accepted and carried into practice, would prevent wars. Christian people have failed to prevent wars only because they have not thoroughly comprehended and practised Christianity. The solution is not to condemn Christianity, but to be better Christians.

We do not condemn the science of mathematics because most people are unable to solve problems in calculus. Neither should we condemn Christianity because its adherents have apparently not yet learned how to use it in solving all problems of human and international relationships.

Lessons That Arouse

During the World War, Christian missionaries in China had a difficult time. As they preached the brotherhood of man, smiles of derision were often seen on the faces of their usually undemonstrative audiences.

"How," the Chinese would ask, "can you ask us to join the Brotherhood of Christians when the Christians of the world are engaged in killing each other and seizing or destroying each other's properties?" The missionaries found this a hard one to answer.

In the United States and many other countries, the cynics had a field day. They seemed to take delight in pointing out that certain clergymen who a year before had been preaching pacifist sermons and adjuring their congregations against ever bearing arms, suddenly swung around to the position of recruiting officers and began to implore their hearers to hasten their enlistment in a "holy" war.

These are not pleasant things to remember, but they cannot be ignored, It is well to recall them, and learn from them whatever lessons they may hold for our present conduct.

Many Successes

It is easy to be cynical and point out the flaws in humanity's comprehension—or lack of comprehension—of the teachings of the master Christian.

It is more difficult, but much more worthwhile, to view the picture as a whole, and in the light of truth.

Because Christian people have failed to prevent some wars we need not conclude that they are powerless to do so, nor that they have failed to prevent many.

If it were not for the spirit of the Christ abroad in the world today and always, we should live in a state of constant war. It is only this spirit and nothing else, that prevents the world from being a permanent shambles. Without it, the forces of evil would rule unchecked and existence would be a constant nightmare.

A wave of gangsterism does not prove that there is no law, but that law is not being applied and enforced.

What to Do

Christendom cannot afford continued failures to bring peace on earth. It must prove its effectiveness.

Christians can only prove Christianity's worth by seeing more clearly, asserting more boldly, demonstrating more convincingly than ever before, that there is now, here and everywhere, a force for peace and righteousness that is instantly operative, and which cannot be denied or opposed by storm, tumult, and shouting.

Rex Miller

West Conserves 'Great Outdoors'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Yosemite National Park, Calif.

National parks are doing more to bring the outdoors to the city dweller than is generally realized. Although final visitor statistics are not available for this year the National Park Service indicates that 1939 has been a banner year for national parks.

Some of the parks set aside for public enjoyment, and as permanent animal and land preserves, are, due to their geographical location, more frequented than others. One of the "most visited" parks is California's Yosemite with its famous deep-nestled lush valley beneath 3,000-foot granite battlements.

20,000 Visitors

Available all year long to anyone with an automobile, Yosemite Valley at the peak of its summer season accommodated as many as 20,000 persons on one day—and the almost unbelievable fact is that these 20,000 outdoor-seekers were not overcrowded.

Many of these thousands who find Yosemite are for the first time seeing mountains, or participating in a real outdoor experience. They are easterners or mid-westerners who never have seen a real mountain, until coming West, or any of the animal life from chipmunk to deer and bear. But a great many of them are westerners whose outdoor experience has been a gasoline-fumed highway on a Sunday afternoon.

There is more than a joke in the story of the city man who came to the mountains. You may recall he inhaled deeply several times; then asked, "What's that strange smell?"

"That's no smell," replied the National Park Ranger, "that's fresh air."

Outdoor Museum

A stopover at Yosemite, as in other national parks, is a constant reminder that through constant efforts of Uncle Sam, as custodian, the tourist is being treated to a visit to a great outdoor museum.

For instance, where in this country—with the exception of the National Parks, and not in many of those—can the casual visitor not only see deer calmly grazing along the roadside unfrightened by passing cars but can stop and feed them as well. One day here at Yosemite I saw 26 deer, and another day 31 and I was not particularly looking for them.

And there are the bears. Every national park in the bear belt has its "times" with these rambling omnivorous animals that will break into anything for a mouthful of food. Yosemite Rangers seeking an answer, took to feeding the bears each night after dark in a specially lighted area across a stream from a large parking area. It made a natural bear pit similar to the St. Louis zoo. More than 2,000 tourists have watched an average of eight or nine bears feeding under the glare of searchlights while the ranger naturalist gave a short lecture on bear-lore.

Invited to Leave

But the bears of Yosemite, as elsewhere, refused to confine their eating to the feeding ground and after unfortunate experiences with tourists who got too close to the bears or into whose cars or tents the bears crashed seeking food, public feeding was stopped this year and bears are being "discouraged" from inhabiting the Valley floor.

Knowing the scarcity of bears at Yosemite now I went on a bear hunt with a camera just at sundown. Having done the same thing many times before in Alaska and in the Northwest's Cascade Mountains I selected a likely spot in the stream where a bear might come for his evening drink.

Although I have waited hours with no results on some of these "hunts," this time the reward was quick and ample. A large black bear (black and brown are of the same family) ambled out of the brush at the edge of the stream bank. He sniffed cautiously to catch a whiff of the wind and determine whether or not he might be disturbed. As the wind was from him to me and he didn't see me—bears are near-sighted—down to the stream he came.

The unusual thing about this scene—and the ample reward—was to see this old black give himself a complete bath, licking and scrubbing with tongue and paws with a couple of complete duckings to finish up.

Where else could a casual visitor find bears in their natural habitat or deer to feed and photograph? Perhaps only in the Nation's national parks. There are too few natural frontiers for city dwellers these days. A trip to a national park in summer, in fall, or for winter sport brings home the realization that the Park Service is rendering an actual service in preserving these areas that before many years are going to be nature's last stands.

Royal Arch Gunnison

California Farms Plan Unified Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—A single sales organization to market all California farm products is proposed by the San Bernardino County Farm Bureau to correct the present unsatisfactory economic conditions among agriculturists.

Such a plan, according to S. L. Virene, President of the Farm Bureau, would eliminate the duplication of sales organizations and thus greatly reduce the cost of marketing all types of farm crops, including citrus fruits.

Co-operative sales groups are highly developed in Southern California, but, in addition to the complications that have arisen in the pro rata shipment of citrus products, there is agrowing sentiment that the marketing process has become too highly specialized. There exist separate sales organizations for walnuts, oranges, lemons and many field crops through which the majority of the farmers operate, often with overhead costs far out of proportion to the growers' net return.

Steadily mounting tax burdens likewise have made it imperative that the farmer find some means of reducing production and marketing costs if he is to make any profit at all, Mr. Virene pointed out.

The plan for a master sales organization, which concededly would revolutionize the process of marketing California produce, was conceived by the Chino Farm Center, a branch of the County Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau's Board of Directors now has endorsed the plan and ordered it submitted to a conference of Southern California agricultural leaders in Chino Oct. 21.

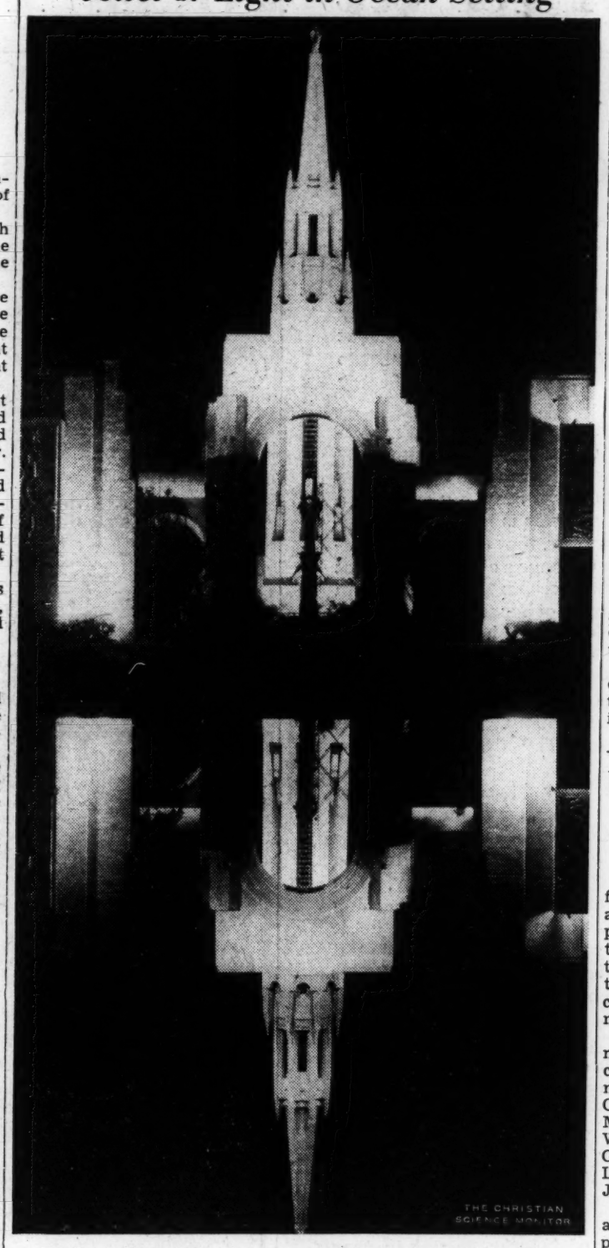
Kansas City Police Swear to Freedom

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Kansas City's 600 policemen, recently wrested from Democratic boss Tom Pendergast's control by Gov. Lloyd Stark, swore they are not paying and never will pay any "lug or tribute" to a political organization.

As each policeman received his pay check Oct. 4, Chief L. B. Reed, recruited from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, required him to sign this statement:

"I do solemnly swear that I am not paying any dues to any political club or organization; that I am not paying any lug or tribute to anyone as a result of my appointment . . . and I do solemnly swear that I will not pay any such dues, lugs, or tributes . . . so help me God."

Jewel of Light in Ocean Setting



Reflected Brilliance at Golden Gate Exposition
Treasure Island's Sun Tower and Arch of Triumph illuminated and reflected in the Court of Reflections.

Gay City Floating on Ocean Is Treasure Isle by Night

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A. F. Dickerson, chief illumination "artist" for the Golden Gate International Exposition, told the thirty-third Annual Convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society that "an independent agency revealed that lighting was an easy leader of the Exposition's many attractions," and that "the lighting should set a new yardstick in exposition lighting accomplishment."

"Shoreline observers," Mr. Dickerson said, "get a general night impression of a white 'magical city' floating in San Francisco Bay. The sea wall and other utilitarian roadway lighting have been shielded so as not to detract from this illusion. The massiveness of the floodlighted walls has been accented by variations of brightness on the setbacks and the towers.

"The Tower of the Sun rises to a height of 400 feet from the center of this 'white city' with a glow of warm amber light that becomes brighter and whiter with height,

"Once within the bright walls, the picture changes to a series of artistic and mysterious color effects in a succession of walled courts with each court a stage; each lighted differently but with a harmony which makes the transition from one to another natural, yet distinct. Care has been taken to make each vista even more beautiful by night than by day by preserving and intensifying the day colors with colored illumination.

"Fountains throughout the grounds are illuminated, usually in static colors excepting in the Court of the Pacific where a variety of colors is controlled by 'thyratrons.' In many places trees have been lighted by mercury floodlights concealed in the ground and hidden by shrubs, but in general they count as dark mases or silhouettes against light or colored backgrounds," Mr. Dickerson continued.

"In every court, lighting has been used to psychologically fit the visitor to enjoy the setting in accordance with the architect's conception."

Untangling War With Gay 90's Gadget

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—A gadget that was the life of the party in parlors of the gay 90's is now helping fight the war in Europe.

It's the old-fashioned stereoscope, with which you looked through eye-pieces at double postcards and got breath-taking three-dimensional views of Niagara Falls and the Taj Mahal.

Its wartime use is the detection of cleverly concealed military structures and apparatus.

The principle of the stereoscope is that through two pictures taken from slightly different positions, you get the same effect of perspective as when you look at something with two eyes.

Contrast

In camouflage detection, one picture in the stereoscope is a pre-war shot of a given area; the other is a picture taken as nearly as possible from the same viewpoint after any suspected military emplacements have been made.

You clap the two pictures into the stereoscope and with the two images, to the eye, superimposed, any difference between them stands out with all the monstrosity of those accidental double-exposures you take at the beach.

With the two pictures in different colors, and colored lenses on the stereoscope, any discrepancy is even more glaring.

This application of the stereoscope stems from one of its original uses a hundred years ago. The English natural scientist, Sir David Brewster, used it to detect subtle differences in rug designs, coins, and documents.

Such minute comparison of photographs is necessary because of the extent to which the technique of camouflage has advanced. Within the last few days, Rumania has begun camouflaging houses and even such seemingly impossible objects as tall oil well towers.

This can be done because, contrary to the popular impression, hiding an object depends not so much on its shape and color as on its outline and texture.

With most military observations being made from airplanes, balloons or other heights, the crux of the problem is shadows.

We see dirt as brown and grass as green, but to the military observer, areas of dirt appear white and grass black, simply because flat earth has little texture to cast shadows, while grass has a lot.

If you can disguise an object's natural shadow, it's more than half the battle. Most works of nature are irregular, while most works of man are geometrical. An airplane hangar is conspicuous from the air mainly because of its geometrical shadow. If you can extend and distort the shadow artificially, the observer may fly right past.

Sprig for Its Shadow

The leaf-covered nettings over guns which you see in war pictures, the shrubbery stuck in tanks and the sprigs of leaves which soldiers clutch as they scuttle across unprotected areas provide scant covering, but their irregular contours and shadows are invaluable in confusing the eye of the observer overhead or far away.

The basic principle of camouflaging stationary military works is not exotic disguises, but simple co-operation with nature. A mound cannot be made to look like anything but a mound, and if a gun is emplaced on it, natural shadows are just emphasized to cover the added bulk.

The height of camouflage in the World War was when British soldiers stuck papier-mâché heads out of trenches to draw fire and hence disclose snipers' positions, and moved pasteboard cut-out dummies up and down in regular waves, like a football cheering section, to simulate advancing troops.

Utah's Centennial In 1947 Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—At its first meeting in mid-September, a State Commission recently appointed by Gov. Henry H. Blood took first steps toward organizing the type of centennial celebration that will be observed in 1947 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Utah's settlement.

David O. McKay, Chairman, named these members as a special committee to form a permanent organization: Frederick P. Champ, Logan banker; Mayor John M. Wallace of Salt Lake City; Ward C. Holbrook, State Senator; Gus P. Backman, Secretary of Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, and James A. Howell.

The Commission declares that already a great many offers of support have poured in from civic religious and educational groups and from individuals throughout Utah. Some of them have requested the commission to "name our tasks." One of these is the Utah Institute of Fne Arts. Others include the Utah Agricultural College and the State Road Commission.

As July 24, 1947, marked the beginning of permanent colonization in Utah, all progress of the State since that time will be portrayed in the greatest celebration ever planed in Utah.

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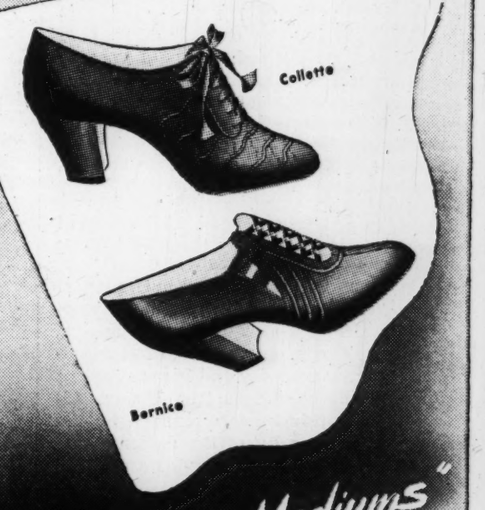

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Neutrality: Today's Foreign Policy Issue

Fireside Series Key Is Informality

Current events given with the informality of fireside chats is the aim of this new Monitor series. It presents the biggest major countries and situations of the day, brought up to last-minute timeliness by cable, telephone and radio.

The setting is a cheery, wood-panelled library with a warm fire crackling in the fireplace. Around it, comfortably settled in deep easy chairs and lounges, are a group taking part in the course.

Leader of this discussion period is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Several of you have asked that American neutrality be discussed and there is no time like the present, when it is spotlighted by an intensive conflict in Washington.

"Actual neutrality is but one phase of that major item in government, Foreign Policy. The United States, as the dominant country of North and South America, automatically assumes the defense responsibility of that great area. In the west it goes even further, to Hawaii and the Philippines. The latter islands would be defended by the United States today if they were threatened. They have been granted independence to start in 1946 at which time the United States chief Pacific interest would drop back to Hawaii. For the moment, however, they represent the furthest western point of American insurances as a foreign policy.

"But beyond these areas we come to countries considered outside the American sphere. On both sides the United States sees wars in the same waters that lap American shores. In the East Japan seeks to overpower China. In the west England and France have taken on major war against Hitlerism. American neutrality is the chief desire of the people at this moment. The problem is one of ways and means, complicated by the present arms embargo feature of the current Neutrality Law."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, why wouldn't the application of the arms embargo keep us neutral?"

Answer: "First we must find out what neutrality is. 'Neutral' is defined as not engaged on either side, that is, not helping either side. International law has long had a version of neutrality which is simple. It calls for carrying on the same freedom of trade with other nations in time of war as in time of peace. It considers maintenance of the peace basis for all as perfect neutrality."

Question: "When did the United States depart from this idea of neutrality and how did it happen?"

Answer: "The Italo-Ethiopian war was seen in 1935 as possibly leading to another World War. The strong neutrality sentiment of the United States resulted in a Neutrality Law which drew back from the freedom of the existing international law and put a mandatory embargo on munitions to all belligerents."

Question: "Where and when did this cash-and-carry point now being proposed come into the picture?"

Answer: "In 1937. The 1935 act ran for two years. When that time was up the Spanish civil war was on. This, too, was seen as possibly leading to a world war so a new act was passed not only embargoing munitions but giving the President the choice to force goods other than munitions to be exported on a cash-and-carry basis. This was to prevent American ships from possible sinkings which might lead to war. That bill ran for two years, too."

Question: "What happened when that time was up?"

Answer: "Just before the end of the last session of Congress President Roosevelt sought to have the bill renewed. A contrary Congress, for political reasons, refused to renew this legislation. What was left was the original arms embargo but no cash-and-carry. The United States could sell anything other than munitions freely and ship by American vessels. The danger of this was apparent. With the start of present war in Europe came the demand to put this neutrality issue in order and the President was asked to repeal the embargo and to restore the cash-and-carry protection."

Question: "Why isn't the embargo a guarantee of neutrality?"

Answer: "The repeal proponents point out that anything going to a country at war is helping to prosecute the war, that munitions therefore do not have a clear status. That Germany accepts this is proved in her defense of her submarines' sinking of two Swedish ships bound for England with woodpulp. On the other hand, forbidding Britain and France to buy munitions in effect favors Germany. This is seen as unneutral. Thus the demand for the repeal.

"The other side contends that exporting of arms even on a cash-and-carry basis will be interpreted quite logically by belligerents as making the United States an enemy, as in the World War. As an enemy any United States ship would be liable to be sunk regardless of what it carried and finally the United States would be dragged into the war."

Question: "How long would that take?"

Answer: "That's hard to say. The guessing runs from six months to three years. One of the strongest arguments used by the repeal group is that by shipping arms to the Allies the war will be ended that much sooner and since the longer the war lasts the greater is the danger of America coming in, then such a step is really the best neutrality in practise, considering the long range view."

Question: "Could you give us fuller details of what makes up the United States Foreign Policy?"

Answer: "We have asked Mr. Canham, Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, to take care of that question and you will find his comprehensive answer just below on page 11 of this Fireside series."

Picturesque Extremes of U. S. Guarantees

Keystone; Blockman from Nesmith; © Harris & Ewing; Gendreau

A Vast Stretch Over Which the United States Stands Guard

The wisdom and consistency of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, find full support in President Roosevelt. The President has a gift for foreign affairs which makes even many of the severest critics of his national policy turn to his aid when foreign issues arise. Insuring the distant points shown above call for a long-range, wise, and consistent foreign policy by the United States Government. Maintaining one of the two largest navies in the world makes possible the potential policing of such far-flung lands. Because of the oceans between here and Europe and Asia, the army can be kept small.

U. S. Foreign Policy: Long and Short Range

By Erwin D. Canham

The purpose of American foreign policy is to protect the peace and security and well-being of the American people, both long-term and short-term.

The short-term phase of this policy is today entirely clear. It is to keep the nation out of war, to preserve "neutrality." The unanimity of national opinion demanding non-involvement constitutes an imperative mandate, and President Roosevelt has pledged himself to the task. There is not even a great deal of dispute over the short-term steps that are being taken: proclamations of neutrality, determination to sacrifice some neutral "rights," strengthening of national defense, investigations against espionage, protection of the domestic economy and finance against shocks or suctions from abroad. All these things are welcomed by the vast majority of the nation.

It is over the long-term national foreign policy that divergence arises, and definition is difficult. In his last annual message to Congress, the President defined his policy, in part, as the employment of "ways short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiment of our own people."

"Ways Short of War"

In the pre-war period, this policy was intended to deter the aggressors, and it was exerted through notes and speeches, trade restrictions, fleet movements and rearmament.

When the war-time period came, this bold preventive policy was immediately replaced by "neutrality." But, after neutrality, what? By what long-range measures is the American Government protecting the national security and well-being? There we leave the field of formulated policy, and enter the field which will be defined by the decision of the American people themselves based upon events yet in the future.

The Administration, there is evidence to suppose, still believes that true peace cannot be made to rest upon the triumph of aggression, treaty-breaking, oppression of minorities and the violation of international good-faith. But how it is prepared to contribute to that true peace remains to be seen. In the Far East, the United States—though thoroughly aroused in sentiment—has kept on writing notes and asserting legalistic morals, while Japan proceeded in its difficult conquest and subjugation of China. There has been no question of American military intervention there, nor any economic steps that might lead to military involvement. Perhaps national opinion will insist that the European situation proceed with no greater intervention.

Isolationists Fear War

Yet to the isolationists, American policy is already headed straight toward involvement in Europe. They recall President Roosevelt's talk of "quarantining the aggressor," at Chicago in 1937; his many diplomatic interventions during last year's crises; his remarks to Congressional committees this year variously quoted as implying that the American frontier is on the Rhine, that the British and French forces constitute the first line of American defense. Finally, they interpret the Administration's desire to repeal the arms embargo as an open effort to participate in the supplying of instruments of war to Britain and France.

It is true that the Administration, while technically neutral, looks with favor on the Allied cause; so does public opinion; so do many of the isolationists. It need not necessarily follow that American policy is headed toward war involvement.

Apart from the dispute over the arms embargo, and the consequent denunciation of the alleged trend toward war of the Administration—however fundamental—present broad foreign policies attract almost universal support. Two essential elements are inter-American policy, and national defense. Both are heartily endorsed. Both can be headed toward genuine neutrality, or can be converted into an anti-aggressor mold. The United States now has an historic opportunity in Latin America, whose trade with Germany has been rudely broken off, to build up a neutral bloc, and a co-operative and perhaps self-contained new world group.

Policy People's Choice

The fullest expansion of the national defense forces is now under way. Navy yards are building vessels at capacity, and military personnel is being brought close to peace-time maxima. New defensive outposts are being created in the Caribbean, in Panama, and along the Atlantic Coast.

In sum, American foreign policy today can be made into what the American people demand. While the authority of the Executive is very great, it is also true that a Democracy always has the equivalent of a war referendum on its statute books, and a President could not consider such a grave step as war without overwhelming national support. Talk of a President "getting us into war" assumes that Congress and public opinion can be deluded. It is far more accurate to say that the President cannot do many things which he and Secretary Hull and former Secretary Stimson and many other experienced leaders believe should be done in a war preventive way, because national opinion would not accept such steps. The arms embargo is only one of these.

Thus the ultimate formation of American foreign policy rests in the hands of the people. According to all observers, their mood is mingled anti-war and anti-Hitler. They are struggling to maintain the things for which America stands, and whether these can be preserved on this side of the Atlantic alone or are dependent on the preservation of world civilization is the great unresolved problem which alone can clarify the trend of America's foreign policy.

Foreign Policy Through the Years

With the founding of the United States, America improvised its first foreign policy. It was concerned entirely with self-preservation. The new nation wanted to be left alone. It wanted peace.

Hardly had the wheels of the new nation been set in motion, however, before this policy of self-preservation was put to the test. France became involved in war with Britain.

President Washington acted quickly. To avoid involvement in Europe's struggle he issued a proclamation of neutrality. Americans were forbidden to join any of the warring powers. They were warned not to carry contraband to any warring nation.

This was America's first foray in foreign policy. America could proclaim its neutrality. Could it maintain it?

The Napoleonic wars made it practically impossible to maintain neutrality. Jefferson, seeing that trade might involve the country in war persuaded Congress to pass the Embargo law. It lasted two years. By 1812 America was at war with England.

America had hoped that war might solve the nation's trade problems. It failed to do so. Rather it left unanswered that shadowy issue of the freedom of the seas and the rights of neutrals.

About a decade later the United States startled the world with another foray in foreign affairs—the Monroe Doctrine. Self-preservation was expanded to mean preservation of the freedom of the Western Hemisphere from European meddling. America recognized even then that to preserve itself, its horizon might have to be wider than its own borders. It was not yet a world power. Yet its outlook was expanding.

Young America quickly grew up. It expanded rapidly. And as it expanded southward and westward it began making its power felt elsewhere than in the Western Hemisphere. The addition of Louisiana, Florida, Oregon, Texas and the rest of the West to the United States forced America into contact with European powers. The acquisition of Alaska, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, Hawaii and the Panama Canal Zone precipitated the United States into the world picture as a world power.

And then came 1914. Again, as a hundred years before, the United States tried to stay neutral while protecting its rights. And again those neutral rights drew the country into war. But that was not the only reason why America entered the World War. America was also fighting for an ideal—that same ideal for which its forefathers had fought, for which they had fled the Old Country. They had a vision of a world enjoying democracy as they did in the States. They envisioned a world order that would insure peace on earth.

But when the fighting ended they forsook the ideal. They thought they could step out of the world picture that they had so tremendously helped to create. They failed to realize that they had become the world's greatest power. Instead they tried to shake Europe's dust from their feet and return to pre-war policies. And so we have the 20's with Harding preaching "back to normalcy," with Coolidge out-Teddying Teddy Roosevelt in backing the American dollar.

When Washington delivered his Farewell Address he urged political isolation on the new-born nation. But the conditions that provided the background for his utterances almost a century and a half ago have entirely disappeared.

As this short sketch has tried to point out, America has continually refused to be isolated politically down through the ages. It has stepped in and out of the world political arena at will, moved at times by imperialistic ambitions, at other times by a powerful idealism. Call it a conflict of selfishness and altruism. It is nonetheless a conflict that has colored American foreign policy continually. It must be reckoned with.

Pertinent Quotations

Washington: in his Farewell Address.
"'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

* * *

Jefferson: First Inaugural Address.
"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations,—entangling alliances with none."

* * *

Jefferson: Writings, volume 15, page 436.
"I have ever deemed it fundamental for the United States never to take active part in the quarrels of Europe."

* * *

Monroe: in the "Monroe Doctrine" message to Congress.
"The American continents . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power . . . We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

* * *

Coolidge: on landing of Marines in Nicaragua.
"Our government has certain rights over and certain duties toward our citizens and their property wherever they may be located.

* * *

Franklin Roosevelt: in First Inaugural Address.
"In the field of world policy, I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with world neighbors."

* * *

Wilson: in an address at Des Moines, Feb. 1, 1916.
"America can not be an ostrich with its head in the sand."

* * *

Theodore Roosevelt: in address at Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 2, 1901.
"There is a homely old adage which runs: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.'"

Read On—

Readers of this course will find the following list of magazine articles useful as sources of detailed information on this current topic.

Magazines

Can We Stay Out of the War?—by Arthur Krock in New York Times Magazine Section, Sept. 17, 1939.
A frank discussion of the forces that work for and against America's involvement in Europe's war.

War Confronts America—by Erwin D. Canham in the Monitor's Magazine for Sept. 23, 1939.
A case presented for United States trading with belligerents on a cash-and-carry basis.

The Corner Stone of Our Foreign Policy—by Cordell Hull in Vital Speeches, Aug. 15, 1939.
The question of peace and neutrality.

Giddy Minds and Foreign Quarrels—by Charles A. Beard, Harpers for September, 1939.
A sturdy defense of isolationism, of letting Europe and Asia work out their own salvations.

What Would America Do?—The Economist, Feb. 18, 1939.
A pre-war British view of what America would do in case of war. Worth while reading today.

President Roosevelt's Message to Congress—in the Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 21 or 22, 1939.
The President's plea for change in the Neutrality Law delivered before the special session of Congress.

'Revolt in Czechoslovakia'; British Censor 'Explains'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — What happened to the revolt in Czechoslovakia? That is the question that has been repeatedly asked in London following reports Sept. 20 that outbreaks had occurred in several Czech towns.

It was reported at that time by the British Ministry of Information that various separate revolts had commenced in Czech towns, continuing over a period of three or four days. No further information was released following a statement by President Emil Hacha of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia on Sept. 25 insisting that no such revolt had occurred.

Now the Ministry of Information explains that the communiqué issued by the Ministry was intended to make plain by implication that these revolts had already been put down by Germans.

Stating that their story was based on accounts received from secret sources in Bohemia and Moravia, Ministry officials point to a sentence of the communiqué which said "while it lasted the fight was relentless and grim and no quarter was given by either side."

It is also true, however, that the same paragraph stated "the fact that this isn't just a flash in the pan is shown by the unanimity of purpose, tenacity, and discipline of the participants."

Meanwhile Czech sources in London declare that there was undoubtedly a series of revolts which started in Pilsen on Sept. 14 and spread to Prague and thence to Pardubice, and Brünn, lasting until Sept. 19.

These same sources believed that the earlier broadcast by Jan Masaryk, Czech Ambassador in London, and to a lesser extent a speech by former President Beneš, undoubtedly influenced these uprisings. But it was more in the nature of seething bitterness at suffering which boiled over, they explained, than of organized uprisings.

It was also emphasized that hundreds, if not thousands, of Czechs had been arrested as a result of these uprisings, and that names are even available of many of those arrested.

Belgium Seeks U. S. Trade

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4 (AP)—Former Premier Georges Theunis said he hoped Belgian-American business relations would increase as a result of their common neutrality in the European war. Mr. Theunis, who will head a Belgian economic commission to the United States, addressed the American Club.

Meanwhile, comparatively empty harbors and a new three-year high for unemployment bore witness to the effect of the war on Belgium.

There is one universally-expressed hope—"we don't want war"—but observers said business has been hit heavily by the British blockade of Germany. Belgians speak not only of the necessity of supplying the people with basic rations, but of getting raw materials for their highly-developed industry and how to reach markets with their products.

Trade negotiations with the French, British, and Germans are under way, and the Belgian press has indicated an increasing interest in negotiations with the United States for increased trade.

From most outward appearances, the average Belgian's life has not been changed seriously by the war thus far. Gasoline is rationed, but there seem to be as many automobiles—mostly American—in Brussels' streets.

Cafes close sharply at 2 a. m., but bright lights remain shining and theaters, movies, and street cars are operating normally. Restaurants offer full dinners and stores are jammed with shoppers.

Plane Gives Lift To Racing Pigeon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Aviators here have been having a strange attraction for carrier pigeons lately.

One dropped in at the operations room of the American Airlines on a rainy day—just to get a weather report, officials presumed. Inquiry showed he was racing to the New York World's Fair, but was too wet to fly so the airline gave him a lift on their next plane to New York and released him at the Newark Airport.

A few days ago, another pigeon turned up at Bolling Field, the Army flying field. The Army named the bird Homer, then sent him to the Animal Rescue League where he was treated royally for a few days.

As soon as Homer had recovered his strength the League took him to the outskirts of the city and released him, in the supposition that he would return to Long Island whence his leg band showed he came. Instead, Homer flew back to the Animal Rescue League and hasn't yet been persuaded to leave.

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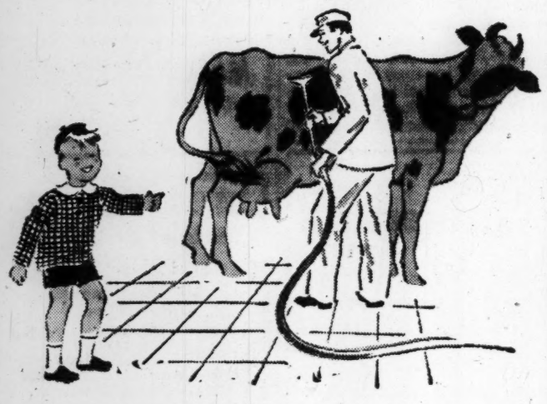
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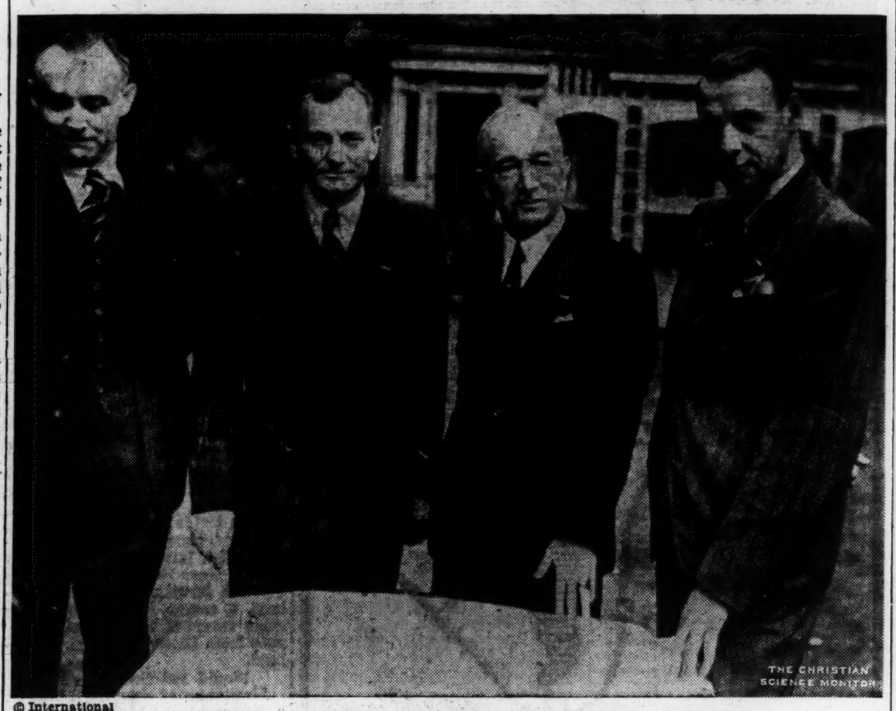

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Former Leaders Confer at the Beneš Villa in England

Out of this meeting may come the formation of a Czech legion to act with France and Britain on the western front against Germany, whose Führer took away the independence of Czechoslovakia. In the picture (left to right) are Colonel Moraveo; Gen. Serge Inger, organizer of the Czech Independent Legion; Dr. Eduard Beneš, the former Czech President, and former Inspector General Rudolf Viest.

Beneš Confident of Czech Liberty

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Czechoslovakia's former President, Dr. Eduard Beneš, is not saying a great deal these days. But I am sure that if he were to express his ideal in words, it would be in those of Komenský, another famous exile, who in his testament wrote, "I too believe before God that when the storms of wrath have passed, to thee shall return the rule over thine own things, O Czech people!"

In a little back street in suburban Lodon—a far cry from the majestic Hradčany castle, seat of the Czech Government overlooking the Vltava in Prague—Czechoslovakia's former President is working for just those things—the restoration of his country's liberty and independence.

Czechoslovakia ceased to have a genuine separate existence in September, 1938, when the Sudetenland was taken away, Slovakia became "independent," and the National Socialist infiltration of Bohemia-Moravia started the last stages of the action which ended in German annexation.

A year ago, Dr. Beneš resigned from the Presidency of that Republic and accepted a professorship in Chicago University. In July of this year he left the United States for England and has since been settled near London.

Boldness and Alacrity

Today he is as keen, eager, and energetic as he ever was. When he received me recently in his home in a London suburb, his features, and all his activities revealed the boldness and alacrity which one has always associated with him. National Socialists have been very fond of maintaining that "dynamism" is a special prerogative of the totalitarians.

Actually a democrat of the Beneš type is far more worthy of that description, for whereas the totalitarian has succeeded in transforming human energy of one sort to another he has done so without due regard to the fundamental laws of the human machine upon which he operates. Too often he has obviously acted merely for action's sake, whereas a Beneš utilizes his strength according to a well-thought-out plan with courage and determination. This was apparent to all who knew him when he was President, and is equally evident today in his exile.

This meeting with Dr. Beneš was quite different from the last. It was in an English villa not the Hradčany, the presidential castle in Prague. (In the latter there sits today as "Protector" over an unwilling people, a German, Baron Constantin von Neurath. What a difference! From the Hradčany one had a view of "zlata Praha" (golden Prague) with its towers and spires rising high above the Vltava. But here no river is in sight, although it is but a few hundred yards from the Thames, only the views of back and front gardens common to most of suburbia.

Czech Atmosphere in Garden

This villa is just another of the many thousands around any great city. But once one enters the garden gate it would be more correct to say that it is a bit of Czechoslovakia in London. The atmosphere of neatness and tidiness so often associated with the Czech immediately appears as one enters the garden gate. The grass is well kept and the flowers all carefully in place—hardy perennials, emphasizing stability rather than natural beauty.

In the reception room overlooking the front garden, one was really back in Prague. On the writing desk were pocket editions of the Czech classics, Komenský, Chelčicky, a Hussite "Zpěvník" hymnary, and similar volumes.

A lovely miniature painting of Prague viewed from the Petřín Height and including the Lobkovitz Gardens and the Hradčany, add to the Prague atmosphere which is completed by the fine Bohemian crystal glass chandelier in the center. As I left to meet Dr. Beneš in his study upstairs, my eye caught a fine pencil sketch of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk on the opposite wall and my thought naturally strayed to the question, what would he have said about all that has happened in the past two years?

Confident on Democracy

Dr. Beneš, kind as he has always been to journalists, spared me an hour of his precious time in which to discuss the present situation and any questions which I chose to put to him. Throughout our conversation one thing was most marked—Dr. Beneš' optimism. He is optimistic by nature it is true, but it is rarely that such optimism is not supported by substantial arguments.

On this occasion, his optimism expressed itself in a confident belief that the democracies would triumph in the present war and that the freedom of Czechoslovakia would be restored. Dr. Beneš, as keen and clearsighted as ever in his judgments, expounded his view of the future of Europe and of his own country with that calm collectedness which suggested though he had temporarily lost a republic, and Herr Hitler could boast of a temporary victory the final triumph was with his opponent.

As we discussed various issues a glance around the library indicated that Dr. Beneš was not merely a talker but a worker also. Everywhere, on the desk and the table, and among the books were neat piles of papers and notes, each one of which indicated various problems upon which he was working at the time. Though far away from his own country, the ex-President is working for Czechoslovakia's restoration just as during the World War he strove for its establishment.

Dr. Beneš is in touch with the Czech and Slovak committees all over the world. And his associates know from their own experience, as Masaryk wrote earlier, that he possesses "great initiative and is an untiring worker." He knows also that a revolution, as a war, demands not only courage and determination but also a properly conceived plan, the co-ordination of all forces and unified leadership. To achieve these ends, he is working today.

It is the hope of Czechs working for liberation of their country that French and British allies will recognize the provisional Czechoslovak government with Dr. Beneš at its head, and permit a Czechoslovak army to take its place on the Western Front as a separate unit of the allied forces that are now engaged there.

Czech 'Strike' Marks Munich Anniversary

By the Associated Press

Prague, Oct. 4

Streetcar riders went on "strike" Sept. 30 and Czechs whispered these were the reasons:

1. To register a protest on the anniversary of the Munich four-power pact which resulted in dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.
2. To try out the effectiveness of word of mouth propaganda, the apparent method used to organize the strike.
3. As a protest against preference given the German language in the city.

The strike reduced passenger business sharply.

Russia Speeds Its Expansion in Baltic

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (AP)—Soviet Russia today speeded its course of expanding military and economic influence in the Baltic as the small states which rim the sea awaited results of talks here between their representatives and Soviet leaders.

The Latvian Legation declined comment on unofficial reports that President Ulmanis planned to fly to Moscow to join his Foreign Minister, William Munters, in conferences at the Kremlin.

Lithuanian Foreign Minister Jouzas Urbsys conferred at the Kremlin for more than two hours last night with Joseph Stalin and Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Premier and Commissar for Foreign Affairs. He then returned to Kaunas by special plane to discuss with the Cabinet the results of his conversations in the Soviet Capital.

Soviet newspapers quoted a Tass (official Russian news agency) dispatch from Helsinki asserting that Finnish newspapers were emphasizing the Soviet's important role in the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea.

Many observers believed Soviet officials soon would open negotiations with the Finns for rights on Finnish islands in the Gulf. This belief was strengthened by an article in the Government newspaper Izvestia, which in effect accused Britain of trying to use Finnland and the Baltic States as a springboard for an attack on Russia.

Izvestia, tracing relations of the Soviets with Finland, Estonia, and Latvia since 1920, said "aggressive European countries that concealed themselves under the mask of 'peace loving' have tried to convert these countries into their vassals and into a zone of operations for completion of their aggressive plans in the basin of the Baltic Sea."

Izvestia in another article said an agreement between Sweden and Finland upon fortification of the Finnish-owned Aaland Islands in the Baltic this year was concluded "without any legal grounds and was not planned for the pacification of the Baltic and the security of sea borders of adjacent countries."

Russia opposed the Scandinavian proposal to fortify the strategic islands, holding it was a threat to Russia's position in the Baltic and Gulf of Finland. The islands command the entrances of the Gulf of Bothnia and the Gulf of Finland into the Baltic.

Finland and the Baltic States were Russian prior to the World War, but the Finns had a large measure of autonomy. Observers felt that the Finns, bitterly anti-Soviet, might put up more of an argument to Soviet demands than the smaller Baltic States.

Izvestia charged these countries were trying to "block up" the Soviet Navy in a "Finnish swamp," meaning the Gulf of Finland, and prevent the Soviet fleet from having access to the Baltic.

It said "leading maritime circles" tried to equip a base for the British Navy on the Islands of Hiiu Maa (Dago) and Saare Maa (Oesel) in the Baltic on which the Soviet gained permission to build bases in last week's pact with Estonia.

Izvestia called on other Baltic countries to follow the "worthy example" of Estonia, asserting the "red-bannered Baltic Navy is receiving strong strategical positions that are not only guaranteeing defense of the entry to the Finnish and Riga gulfs but the possibility of active operations in the Baltic against any possible aggressors and violators of peace as well."

Germany was not mentioned but foreign observers were convinced the Soviet moves were directed against any German thrust into the Baltic as well as against Britain and France.

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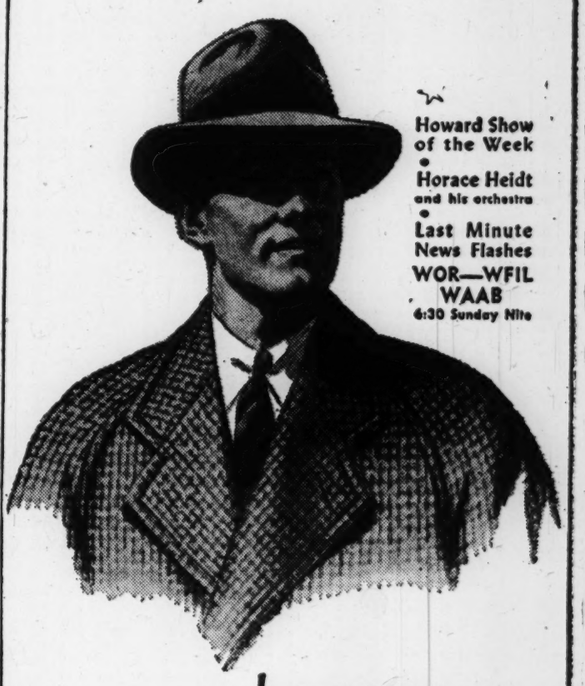
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Americas Adjourn With Stress on Peace

PANAMA, Panama, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Neutrality Conference of 21 American Republics adjourned yesterday with closing speeches stressing again the new world's determination to keep the European war from spanning the Atlantic.

The conference, which opened Sept. 23, adjourned after the delegates had formulated and adopted a program designed to insulate the Western Hemisphere from the Old World conflict.

The principal feature of this program is the "safety zone" for neutral shipping laid about the continent from the Maine-Canada border, around Cape Horn and north in the Pacific to the boundary between Canada and the State of Washington.

This zone is to be patrolled by the American navies—that of the United States necessarily undertaking the chief role—to keep neutral American shipping free from hindrance by the belligerents.

The conference closed after hearing addresses from Mexican Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Manuel Cordero Reyes, Ambassador Carlos Martins of Brazil; Foreign Minister Alberto Ostra Gutierrez of Bolivia; Foreign Minister Luis Lopez Demesa of Colombia; Leopoldo Melo of Argentina and Foreign Minister Narciso Garay of Panama.

Finds Task Well Done

Señor Garay delivered the farewell address. He said the delegates could return home "satisfied and proud" of the task done here "in favor of peace and the security and well-being of our America."

"Let us remember," he said, "that the reign of law and order in the most civilized cities does not prevent the abuses of apaches, gangsters nor the sinister machinations of the Mafia. These sporadic acts unfortunately sometimes transcend from the national field to the international."

The Brazilian delegate defined the aim of the continental safety zone, which he called an American "territorial sea." He said:

"If in Europe blockades, war zones or danger zones are arbitrarily defined, let us fix in our sea zones of peace in which we firmly will not permit methods of destruction, arbitrary action and disturbing difficulties."

"In our viewpoint," he continued, "the international concept of a "territorial sea" should have on the American Continent and during the present war in Europe the largest possible interpretation. . . ."

Urges Mutual Co-operation

"Let us try to compensate ourselves mutually to counter-balance the restrictions imposed by the war situation in Europe by a system of mutual co-operation. It becomes necessary to develop navigation lines promoting among the American governments bi-lateral or multi-lateral accords to maintain regular transport lines connected with each other, thus facilitating direct traffic in passengers and freight."

Renewed efforts at strengthening inter-American trade relations already were under way. Following the announcement that the United States was negotiating a reciprocal trade treaty with Chile, the Uruguyan delegate, Dr. Pedro Manini Rios, announced today that he had conferred here with both the United States and Cuban delegations regarding further developing commercial relations. He said the conversations were only preliminary but were aimed at formal trade agreements.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, said he would confer with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Union's Governing Board, regarding a call for a special meeting to appoint seven experts on international law who will form a special neutrality committee for the duration of the European war.

Welles Praises Results

The United States delegation rounded out its activities here with a speech by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, the delegation's head, hailing the firm union of the American Republics.

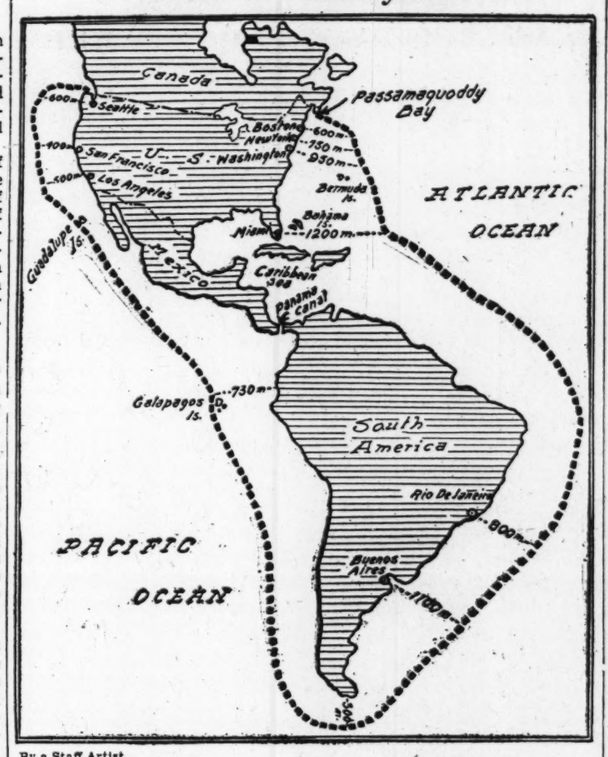
"I believe that when the time comes to look back the declaration of Panama may be considered to have been an advance of unusual importance," Mr. Welles said in his speech which was radiocast in the United States and re-radiocast to Europe and Central and South America.

"If we are able to have joint representation to persuade the belligerents to comply with its provisions, the declaration will have made a thorough contribution toward the goal we so fervently desire, namely: that our 21 American Republics shall remain free from the horrors of war.

"That the foreign ministers of the American Republics were able in little more than a week to reach unanimous agreement upon subjects of such outstanding significance as were dealt with at this meeting, was due in large part to the extraordinary atmosphere of friendliness and co-operation, that courteous consideration which marked each and every aspect of the deliberation."

Stationing United States attachés in Latin-American commercial centers for trade promotion urged: Financial Page.

Americas' Safety Belt



By a Staff Artist

Marine Patrol to Enforce Neutrality

Dotted line marks zone which will be patrolled by the American Republics to spot and report belligerent acts by ships of the Allied Powers. It varies from 400 miles to 1,200 miles in width.

Safety Zone Round Americas Takes In Vast Sea Territory

By the Associated Press

The safety zone established around the Western Hemisphere, designed to insulate the 21 American Republics against the shock of European hostilities, ranges from about 300 to some 1,200 land miles off the coasts of North and South America.

The zone begins at Passamaquoddy Bay at the United States-Canadian Border in the Atlantic with a line running slightly eastward and then south about 600 miles off Boston, 750 miles off New York, 950 miles off Washington and 1,200 miles off Miami.

It takes in the Caribbean Area and Panama Canal approaches and then extends out in the South Atlantic some 800 miles off Rio de Janeiro and about 1,100 miles off Buenos Aires, thence around the tip of South America, where it is about 300 miles off the coast.

Starting northward in the Pacific, the line ranges from about 350 miles off the coast on the southwestern tip of South America, includes the Galapagos Islands 730 miles off the coast of Ecuador and Guadalupe Island about 200 miles off the coast of Southern California, runs about 500 miles west of Los Angeles, 400 miles west of San Francisco and 600 miles west of the United States at Seattle. It joins the United States-Canadian Border in the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Coastal indentations account for the varying widths of the safety zone.

Britain Doubts Zone Value

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Skepticism as to the wisdom and feasibility of a Western Hemisphere "safety belt" characterized British reaction today to the neutrality declaration adopted Monday by the inter-American Neutrality Conference in Panama.

(The zone was designed to cushion 21 American nations from the European war by keeping their shipping free from hindrance and barring belligerent action within the prescribed area.)

The Manchester Guardian was the only newspaper to editorialize on the action. There was no official comment.

A first impression in responsible British circles was one of serious doubt that the Americas could enforce such a policy in the huge sea area included, and that any force exerted in police action would raise grave issues.

The Guardian inferentially raised the question of whether such a "safety belt" would be compatible with Great Britain's own war interests from a naval standpoint.

The editorial concluded:

"If in these great (sea) tracts, so hard to oversee, raiders or submarines should still hide, should destroy and not be discovered, could she (Britain) resist the call to defend her shipping with her own warships—that is to say, of course, if the American States did not enforce their edict?"

Canada Interns Enemy Aliens

OTTAWA, Oct. 4 (CP)—Approximately 300 persons were detained, the Prime Minister's office announced yesterday, in internment camps in Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta Provinces on the ground they acted in a manner prejudicial to public safety.

Registration of enemy aliens—those born in German territory who had not become naturalized British subjects—was underway.

The largest number of arrests was reported Sept. 30 from Alberta, where about 145 aliens from areas between Winnipeg and Vancover have been sent to a Federal Government camp in the Kananaskis district, 45 miles southwest of Calgary.

Alberta residents arrested since Canada entered a state of war with Germany Sept. 10, number about 30, mostly from the Edmonton and Calgary districts, it was said.

"About 120 men" have been interned by the Montreal division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Inspector C. W. Harvison of the R. C. M. P.'s Secret Service Organization said Sept. 30.

The R. C. M. P. began activities against enemy aliens the day war was declared when 30 patrols of R. C. M. P. officers and troopers, ex-servicemen and trusted civilians detained nearly 60 men. Arrests have dropped off since then, Police said, and recently one or two a day has been the limit.

Inspector Harvison said that in addition to the men interned, about 300 other persons were detained or taken into temporary custody at their homes, offices, stores or other places for questioning and then released.

Sixteen have been arrested in Nova Scotia and one in Prince Edward Island. Six New Brunswick arrests were made.

Prize Court Designated

OTTAWA, Oct. 4 (CP)—The Exchequer Court of Canada was designated Sept. 30 as the Canadian prize court to adjudicate on seizures and captures of enemy ships, aircraft, and goods.

Two Thanksgiving Days

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Colorado will have two Thanksgiving days—President Roosevelt's on Nov. 23 and Gov. Ralph L. Carr's on Nov. 30. Both will be legal holidays.

South America: Cautious Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Army officers have been proscribed from contributing their opinions on European war operations to the press. The War Minister, Gen. Carlos Marquez, author of the proscription, declared that members of the force must be strictly neutral in accordance with the declaration of the Government.

This is one of many special actions taken in South American countries as special circumstances have arisen in connection with the maintenance of neutrality. The routine regulations are being generally fulfilled.

Radiocasting of information is rigidly controlled. In Argentina, war news can only be transmitted between 7 a. m. and 1 a. m. In Chile, this class of news can only be released through embassies and legations.

Everywhere the order has gone out prohibiting the radiocast of belligerent shipping movements. South American governments are especially concerned with this aspect of neutrality. A quarter of a million tons of German shipping are confined to Atlantic and Pacific ports south of Panama. British cruisers from the West Indies, Falkland Islands, and Pacific (Australian) stations are alert, watching these ships and escorting their own.

The Argentine fleet left Puerto Belgrano to commence coastal patrols to protect neutrality. The police operations will cover the whole seaboard. Airplanes from the same base and that of Punta Indio will assist.

Britain to Have Aid of Ministers From Dominions

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Mr. Anthony Eden, Dominions Secretary, said today the Governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa each would send a cabinet minister to London to "confer with us as soon as is practicable."

The object of the meeting, he said, was "to co-ordinate to the best advantage the contribution which each of us can make to our common task."

The four Diminions joined the mother country in declaring war on Germany.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King today announced that resources Minister T. A. Crerar would go to London soon for "personal consultation" with the British Government.

Textile Strike In R. I. Is Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSGROVE, R. I., Oct. 4—Workers of the King Union Company, incorported here, returned to their jobs this morning ending a one-week strike which resulted from the discharge of a worker alleged to be engaged in organization work.

The strike was called off after a contract had been signed with the Congress of Industrial Organizations steel workers' organizing committee at a conference which ended early today. The State Department of Labor acted as mediator. John Sylvia, President of the Woolen and Worsted Federation of the American Federation of Labor announced a contract signed with the Lymansville Company of North Providence which gives his organization collective bargaining rights for the 450 workers. These workers were formerly in the T. W. O. C.

Sweden Is Faced By Hard Problem On Its Sea Trade

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4 (AP) — Sweden today sought to strike a balance between continuing its vital sea commerce and maintaining its precarious neutrality, following official reports that nine Swedish vessels had been seized by Germany and a tenth interfered with, within two days.

As Nazi sailors tightened their grip on the Baltic, apprehensive Swedish officials studied the World War convoy system. In those days, Sweden escorted its ships to Norway, where Great Britain took over the duties.

Consideration was given the possibility of shipping by rail to Gothenburg, on the Kattegat, an arm of the North Sea, and completely avoiding Baltic Sea lanes.

The Admiralty ordered, at least temporarily, that Swedish vessels remain inside territorial waters as a consequence of German activities which have been particularly intense since Sunday between the Swedish Islands of Oela and Gotland, a course followed by many ships carrying timber and woodpulp from Eastern Sweden to England.

Would Hit Sweden Hard

Limitation of shipping would be a heavy blow at Sweden which has already lost five ships through sinkings. The value of its 1938 exports was listed at 1,838,852 kronor ($437,063,859). Wood products were the chief export item, and Great Britain received most of the shipments.

At the same time a new element was added to the already puzzling situation in the Baltic by reliable Stockholm business circles. These sources said a number of Swedish and Finnish shipping firms had been queried by the Russian chartering central, "Exportles," about prices for shipping timber from the White Sea to various English ports.

Although all previous reports indicated that Russia had abandoned timber exports to England, Norwegian shipping brokers announced today they had been asked by the official Soviet Russian Export Agency to supply ships to carry cargoes of wood from the White Sea to Great Britain and France.

The President of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association said Russia could get as many Norwegian ships as she wished.

Danish ship owners also reported today they had received similar Russian inquiries concerning availability of ships for transporting timber from White Sea ports to European destinations, including France and England.

Follows Similar Report

The disclosure followed closely upon a report that Swedish and Finnish shipping firms had been queried along a similar line and after German seizure of many wood cargoes, considered contraband by Germany, while they were en route to Britain and France.

Observers in the neutral northern countries hesitated to construe the differing attitudes of Russia and Germany toward such shipments.

Meanwhile in Oslo, it was reported that Germany today delivered a note warning Norwegian ships to avoid "suspicious behavior" in British and French waters.

[The note apparently was similar to one received Monday night by the State Department in Washington and relayed to American vessels around the world. It said neutral merchant ships had "repeatedly attempted in the waters around France and Britain to evade the exercise of the rights of German naval forces, granted by international law, of stoppage and search."]

The British information ministry announced today that 33,000 tons of goods consigned to Germany was seized by the British Contraband Control during the week ended Sept. 30. This brought total cargoes intercepted during the first four weeks of the war to 289,000 tons.

In Singapore, British officials announced today the 4,914-ton Norwegian steamer, Hoegh Transporter, sank yesterday after striking a mine in the harbor entrance. Nine crew members were hurt.

The Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet reported today that an 8,000-ton German steamer owned by the Stinnes Line but not otherwise identified had struck a mine near the North Sea Island of Borkum. The vessel was said to be carrying a cargo of iron from Sweden.

Danish Airline Resumes

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Danish Airline resumed regular daily service today between Copenhagen and Berlin with connections available to Rome, Budapest, Athens and Koenigsberg.

College Girls Told To Lay Aside Fear

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4 (AP)—Pembroke Colege students were told by Mr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, that if they would save "democracy" they must "lay aside" their fears.

Addressing the student body he declared that "Hitler has said the victory would go to those with the strongest nerves. You must set your nerves as firmly as his."

One of the "major misconceptions" this country faced, he added, was "the belief that democracy will survive only if it can be made to work." If democracy was lost, he asserted, it would be "because we do not work."

"Students in Germany," he continued, "work six months in a labor camp. They drill two years in the army. Their studies are a rigorous discipline, and not sugar-coated."

French Build Reserve Forces; Remove German Mine Traps

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH FRENCH ARMY AT THE SAAR FRONT, Oct. 4—There is no indication here of any intention on the part of the French to undertake large-scale offensive against the German Siegfried line in the near future. Operations are being limited strictly to skirmishing in wooded hilly country.

But France is ready to meet any possible German offensive. The main concentration of their forces is not at the front itself. More troops are visible 100 miles behind it. Closer up to the line one found some very efficient looking mechanized units.

In other words the French, while making the Maginot line as mechanically strong as possible, are well prepared for any attempt to turn its flanks by large reserves ready to be thrown in any direction.

This correspondent crossed the frontier and went about a mile into German territory. French military authorities warned against going further because the front was not solidly held everywhere and patrols were likely to clash in the peaceful looking forest of Warndt, also because this attractive looking forest was formerly filled with cunningly placed mines and other explosives.

While the French engineers had cleared up most of these traps there was always the possibility of an unexploded charge going off. Operations in the forest of Warndt were on a limited scale, with small reconnaissance parties stalking each other in Indian fashion.

Fortress of Great Depth

An extremely interesting feature of the visit, in which the French military authorities showed every facility and courtesy, was a trip to one of the key points in the Maginot Line, the location of which must obviously not be mentioned. One fortress on the Maginot Line was 100 feet deep. It suggested a modern battleship with the strength of its defenses and the precision and power of its artillery fire.

Gasproof chambers and an elaborate system of electrical controls strengthen the fortification from whose well-camouflaged gun turrets streams of shell could be poured in any direction. The fortress is equipped with adequate provisions and supplies for a long siege. Between some of these points are underground communication passages several miles long.

A noticeable feature of the line is the ingenious use of camouflage in concealing tanks, trucks and dugouts, so that even if war loses its present leisurely "gentlemanly" character there will be some insurance against heavy losses from air raids.

Action in the section of the front which this correspondent visited has been typical of the general course of operations as reflected in French communiqués. It was the region where the French advanced lines had penetrated two or three miles into German territory where the small village of Ueberherrn had been recently occupied.

French Bombard Blockhouse

Beyond Ueberherrn the Germans held the crest of a ridge which the French artillery was bombarding during the visit, aiming at the destruction of a blockhouse which was the central point of the German fortifications. The German artillery responded rather feebly.

Following the general practice sparing lives as much as possible the French command was endeavoring to turn the ridge from two directions, thereby forcing German evacuation instead of making a frontal attack which would expose the troops to heavy machine-gun fire.

If the French can occupy the ridge they will possess an observation point overlooking the Saar Valley, bringing important German military communication and industrial objectives under French artillery fire.

The result of operations thus far is the penetration of German territory to a depth ranging from one or two to ten miles, with consequent partial paralysis of the important Saar coal mines, providing normally more than 10 per cent of Germany's coal. The important industrial town of Saarbrücken has been encircled on its eastern and western sides by French troops, but holds out, thanks to the strong batteries which are posted on the hills south of the city.

The Germans have engaged in no serious counteroffensives and refrained from bombing French territory, perhaps as part of the now expected to be due "peace offensive."

It is impossible to obtain any official estimate of French losses, but a high French military authority estimates the German losses in killed and wounded at about 3,000, including 200 prisoners. French losses probably are not very different.

The French aviators are loud in praise of the American Curtiss airplanes, which, they say, have proved superior to the German Messerschmidts in speed and capacity of maneuvering.

They added, however, that the German Messerschmidt fighters were not to be underestimated, and that the German pilots were well-trained and "of obvious bravery."

French scouting planes, these sources said, had flown deep over German territory through heavy anti-aircraft fire, but despite this they "never failed" to carry out their assigned missions.

Aliens in Britain Allowed to Enlist

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 4

An order permitting aliens to join Britain's armed forces was announced by the Government last night. In the World War special permission of the King was required in each case before an alien could enlist.

The Air Ministry said that "early advantage" might be taken of the regulation to enlist Polish and other pilots and mechanics, "but there is no present intention of forming anything in the nature of a foreign legion."

Polish Prince Killed

COPENHAGEN (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency reported Oct. 3 that Prince Janusz Radziwill, leader of the Conservative Party and member of one of Poland's most prominent families, had been killed at his castle at Olyka in Wolhynia. He was one of the richest men in Poland. Wolhynia is in the Russian-occupied zone.

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Turks Balk at Terms of Soviet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 4—Although Soviet Russia is attempting to impose complete neutrality on Turkey in the present European conflict, there are evidences that the Turkish Government is unwilling to break away from Britain and France.

A key to Russian efforts to influence Turkish policy has been the proposal for a neutral grouping of the Balkans under the benevolent guidance of Moscow.

But unofficial advices here indicate that the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, has so far refused to accept the Soviet Balkan plan.

Mr. Saracoglu, who continues his discussions in Moscow, is understood to have been offered three conditions for the Balkan Pact. Vyacheslaff Molotoff, the Soviet Premier and Foreign Minister, is said to have stipulated:

1. That Turkey should recognize Russia's new western frontier as established by the new territory seized from Poland.

2. That Turkey should energetically attempt to get Rumania to cede Bessarabia back to Russia and Dobruja back to Bulgaria. Both of these areas were added to Rumanian territory as the result of the World War settlement.

3. That Turkey should cooperate in the founding of the Balkan bloc which would include Bulgaria, and which would be definitely committed to support the Russo-German peace offensive.

It is clear that the prolongation of Mr. Saracoglu's stay in Moscow has been due to the unwillingness of the Turks to agree to these sweeping terms.

The impression here is that, having failed to obtain full Turkisk acceptance of the Soviet terms, Joseph Stalin and Premier Molotoff are now endeavoring to get from Turkey through Mr. Saracoglu a promise of complete neutrality which would presumably imply dropping of the projected pacts with Britain and France.

But despite the strategic position of Russia, informed observers feel that the Turks will suffer considerable embarrassment before they will risk a diplomatic action which would result in a major defeat to Allied efforts to hold a balance in the Near East.

By a Staff Artist

Gen. Kiazim Orbay
Head of the Turkish military mission to London.

Turko-British Relations

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Lords today that Britain believed Russian-Turkish relations "need not in any way conflict with the closest relations of this country and Turkey or between Turkey and France."

A military mission from Turkey, key power of the Near East, was greeted yesterday with an elaborate display of British cordiality.

Field Marshal Lord Birdwood, who led the British World War campaign against Turkey at Gallipoli, headed the welcoming party at the railway station. Since the days of Gallipoli Marshal Birdwood has become an ardent advocate of British-Turkish friendship. He represented King George at President Kamal Ataturk's funeral.

Marshal Birdwood was flanked by representatives of the Foreign Office, the Air Force and Navy as well as French military attachés.

Gen. Kiazim Orbay headed the Turkish delegation, which the British Information Ministry said had come to "discuss matters of common interest."

France Intensifies Blockade Of Foodstuffs for Germany

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP)—The French Cabinet today intensified the economic war against Germany with a decision to attempt to block both food supplies and economic credits destined for the Reich.

A communiqué issued after a Cabinet meeting in the Elysee Palace under President Lebrun said the new Minister of Blockade is "allowed to take measures to restrict arrival in Germany of foodstuffs" and to "hinder arrival of economic credits."

He also is "specifically charged with the conduct of the economic war in collaboration with the Finance Ministry," the communiqué declared.

The position of the Blockade Minister, Georges Pernot, who was appointed Sept. 13, is closely aligned with that of his British counterpart, it was explained.

There was no indication whether any action was taken at the Cabinet session in regard to a possible German peace offer.

French Reds for Peace

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP)—The French Cabinet today gave no indications of whether action will be taken against the "French Peasants and Workers Party"—the organization in which the recently dissolved Communist Party has been reformed.

Early today military authorities arrested two persons whose names appeared on a tract urging "immediate peace" and ordered an inquiry against 29 others who also apparently signed the appeal.

The pamphlet had been circulated among members of Parliament. The military action seemed to characterize the Government's reaction to the German-Soviet offer of peace based on the partition of Poland.

The two men arrested in connection with the "immediate peace" appeal were named Lecoin and Jean Giono. The action was taken under a decree of Sept. 1 which forbade any publication "susceptible of exercising an unfortunate influence on the spirit of the army and the people."

[The French censor deleted from this dispatch the names of the 29 persons against whom investigation was ordered.]

Meanwhile 43 of the 70 Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies sent a letter to Edouard Herriot, Chamber President, backing the German-Russian overture for cessation of hostilities and suggesting that Parliament be called into public session to discuss the peace question.

The letter brought quick attacks in much of the press which declared it constituted proof of "intelligence with the enemy." The newspaper called for action against the new party.

The Socialist leader, Léon Blum, called the letter "scandalous."

Cornell President Says Sift News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 4—It is possible for the United States to stay out of war, but it is very important that Americans learn to sift and evaluate the news coming from Europe today, in the opinion of Edmund Ezra Day, President of Cornell University.

Speaking here today, Dr. Day deplored the tendency to become "completely engrossed" and confused by the war, as well as the feeling that everything is futile and useless, saying that these reactions must be replaced by an intelligent and balanced evaluation of the news.

Dr. Day stressed that there was an intelligent way to react to war news and that it involved two things:

"One, it behooves all of us to be informed about what's going on—not all the details on the day they come about, but the world forces that are playing on our country along with the others. This is a time for Americans to keep their heads, not to be misled, to know what the forces are in the conflict and to know how Americans can make the best approach to the preservation of a whole civilization.

"The other item is not to lose track of your responsibility, self-imposed for your own personal development, physical, mental and spiritual. You won't do that without a supreme effort, without courage and fortitude."

British Pleased That Nazis Surpass Them in Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 4—Although the final words have not yet been said on the subject of the reorganization of the Ministry of Information, it is now clear the Government believes it has gone as far towards meeting the flood of criticisms as it can without radically altering its whole policy regarding wartime news.

Changes in the censorship organization, decentralizing the press departments of the various ministries, and setting up a new department to control censorship, are scheduled to come into force Oct. 9.

A Super-Censor

In view of next week's special debate on the Ministry, however, they are not being thought of yet as more than interim measures. Their effect should be to ease the newspaperman's task in gathering news by giving him direct access to Government departments once more and installing a "supercensor" to establish a more unified and constructive censorship system.

Official policy regarding the issue of news remains unchanged. It is at this policy that officials now claim that major criticism has been levelled, not at the Ministry. It is pointed out that the reason why neutral editors have had a flood of German "copy" available every day but little British is that Germany runs a vast propaganda machine and the British don't. The British are pleased that they don't. The official attitude is, "We want you to get your own news and form your own opinions. We don't want to push propaganda on you."

Opposition View

It is on this point that criticisms crystallized. The British press itself appears divided, but there is some support for the view strongly expressed in the Herald that "If we are to make the democratic cause heard throughout the world and counter the spate of organized Nazi propaganda, we must have some Government organization definitely charged with the job." The opposition is expected to take the same line in Parliament.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Information believes the tide of news is starting to flow in again in the ordinary course of events. Now that the Allies are established on the Western Front there will be more news to give, it is said, and now that newspapermen can regain direct contact with Government departments they will be able to hunt up their own stories more easily. The question remains, however, since each Government department is responsible for a censorship of its own line of news, will newspapermen be able to publish stories they get any more than they can at present? The answer to this may be, it is felt, a more constructive consorship policy which Sir Walter Monckton, the chief censor, is expected to exercise.

His Real Job—Ahead

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Lord Macmillan, Minister of Information, told the House of Lords today that reorganization of his Ministry would free him to attack his "real task"—propaganda.

Effective Oct. 9 the much-criticized Ministry will be decentralized, returning most of its news dissemination tasks to individual Government departments.

Now Lord Macmillan said he would devote himself to duties "described by the unattractive word propaganda."

"It is unfortunate that the word has acquired so sinister a significance' 'since "this war, in a very special sense, is a war of ideas," he said.

"It is accepted by our people and Allies as a crusade for great principles. It is essential that in season and out of season, at home and abroad, our cause should constantly be presented in its true light."

In addition to gauging "the mood of other countries" and striving to "counteract insidious propaganda against us," he asserted the Ministry must "keep open all means of communication with countries abroad" and "keep a watchful eye on every movement inimical to our interests."

Speaking of criticism of British Broadcasting Corporation programs, Lord Macmillan said "you always have the privilege of not listening, which is one of the greatest privileges I have known in connection with the B. B. C."

Rodeo Contestants Visit La Guardia

NEW YORK (AP)—Wild West cowboys in 10-gallon hats and Texas Cowgirls in curls rode through Manhattan's streets in a visit to Mayor La Guardia at City Hall.

The bronco-busting contingent, 225 strong, brought the Mayor a letter of greetings from Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas and in return received the mythical keys of the City—preluding the opening Oct. 4 of the 14th annual "world's championship" rodeo at Madison Square Garden.

For 26 days, contestants from the western plains, including top-ranking riders and ropers, who have won championships since January 1, will tussle with bucking broncos, mustangs, long-horned Texas steers and wild Brahma steers for a total of $60,000 in cash prizes.

Educator Warns Of Regimentation In Study Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Regimentation, like "Ole Man River," should be kept from the door of the great independent educational institutions of the United States, in the opinion of Dr. James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus of Yale University. Instead, full support should be accorded such privately endowed institutions as a means of combatting that regimentation of thought peculiar to the totalitarian governments and which they use as a "prerequisite for their existence," Dr. Angell told the faculty and students of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, yesterday.

"Whether, with the passing of our domestic crisis and the restoration of peace, which ultimately must come again, we shall return to the free practices of our earlier national life remains to be seen," he said. "And not the least of the issues which may finally come out of these future developments will be the fate of institutions like this, for they are the very nature of the expressions of independent effort to achieve desirable general social ends."

Charles Pratt, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, announced that public use of the Pratt Institute Free Library would be discontinued after next June. He recalled that when the library was established in 1887 there was no adequate public library for the service of the community.

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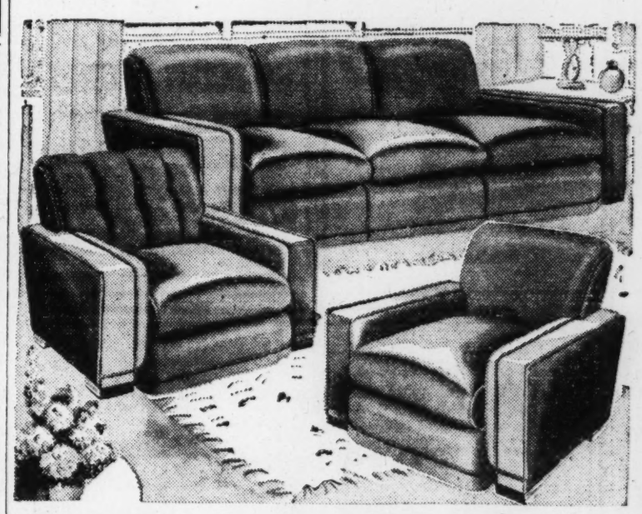

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National W. C. T. U. Announces Plans for Local Option Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 4—Local option campaigns to meet with legal weapons the legal sale of liquor throughout the nation were mapped by a group of women left behind by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union convention here today as most of the 1,700 delegates returned to their homes after going on record for peace and temperance.

The legislative program, of which the local option drive is a part, will steer the Temperance Union's course for 1940. Based on actions embraced in 14 resolutions adopted at the closing sessions, it will be sent to 10,000 units throughout the United States and possessions tonight.

Although devoted in the past mostly to the spread of temperance, the convention today placed peace foremost in its recommendations, calling on President Roosevelt and Congress in telegrams to consider keeping the United States out of war as even more important "than the grave considerations of international trade, employment and credits." The resolution was coupled with another declaring the delegates "followers of the Prince of Peace" and asserting that "there are better ways of settling difficulties than by war."

Total Abstinence

In matters of temperance, the convention reiterated its stand for total abstinence as against "moderation" and acclaimed its faith in prohibition as the most practical way to end liquor evils. It favored a nation-wide program of local option to dry up wet communities coupled with a broad educational program, directed especially at youth. It urged stringent regulation of liquor advertising and congratulated radio stations that reject it.

To carry forward its temperance program, the delegates pledged themselves to set an example for hostesses of the nation by serving non-alcoholic fruit juices in place of alcoholic drinks.

Declaring itself "opposed to all forms of gambling," the convention opposed the proposed New York State constitutional amendment that would legalize pari-mutuel betting and went on record against prize fights, prize fight motion pictures and the transmission of those films across state lines. It also called on all citizens to oppose "indecent literature," whose "prevalence on newsstands" it deplored.

Recognizing that "shorter hours and a shorter work-week for workers provide increased leisure time," the delegates urged communities throughout the nation to provide recreational facilities and "wholesome amusements" to meet the demand. They also reiterated their stand against block-booking of motion picture films and called for federal supervision of films.

Uniform Drug Act

The convention already had gone on record against proposed "narcotic clinics" in which so-called "incurable addicts" would be granted stipulated amounts of narcotics. It supplemented that stand today with a resolution urging enactment of the uniform drug act in the seven States still without it and pledged support to legal authorities to suppress the marijuana traffic.

Repeal was assailed and prohibition defended at closing sessions last night. The Rev. Samuel Morris of Del Rio, Texas, declared that repeal had brought a trio of problems prohibition never had—"the drinking driver, the drinking woman and camouflaged charity." The last, he said, was engineered by wets who "were smart enough to help get liquor revenues allotted to schools and pensions, a clever way of deceiving the thoughtless into supporting an unworthy cause for a worthy motive."

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, of Springfield Mo., President of the Missouri WCTU, and Miss Mildred A. Yates, President of the Massachusetts Youths' Temperance Council, declared that the example of temperance should be set by the home. Mrs. Burger held that even though prohibition has been assailed, "it did set higher standards in the home, removed the accessibility of liquor and filled our schools and colleges and reduced crime." Miss Yates told the convention that youth, which always imitates adulthood, looks to adults to lead it in the path of temperance.

Achievement Wins

Blank & Stoller

Gano Dunn

Earns Hoover Medal award

Engineers Name Choice for Public Service Honor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Gano Dunn, head of Cooper Union and President of J. G. White Engineering Corporation, has been chosen as the 1939 recipient of the Hoover Medal, awarded by engineers to a fellow engineer for distinguished public service, it is announced here today by John V. W. Reynders, chairman of a board of award representing the four national societies of civil, mining and metallurgical, mechanical, and electrical engineers.

The medal will be presented to Mr. Dunn at the annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers here Jan. 22 to 26, 1940, because of service to "engineering, education, civic betterment, and international organization."

Mr. Dunn will be the fourth recipient of the medal, the first being Mr. Hoover; the second, Ambrose Swasey, founder of the Engineering Foundation; and the third, John Stevens, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal.

The awards were instituted in 1929 by gift of Conrad N. Lauer of Philadelphia, in honor of Mr. Hoover's achievements.

Ethiopian Hospital Director Expelled

JIBUTI, French Somaliland (AP)—Dr. John A. Cremer, Director of the American hospital at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, said Oct. 3 on his arrival here that the hospital had been confiscated by Italian authorities.

Dr. Chamer said he was expelled with other members of the foreign colony in Ethiopia following an unexplained order from Rome. Many of those expelled, he said, were Greek businessmen who had been residents of Ethiopia for 40 years.

Committeeman Chosen

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Senator Allen J. Ellender Oct. 3 was named Democratic National Committeeman for Louisiana by the State central committee in succession to former Gov. Richard W. Leche who is under State and Federal indictments as an outgrowth of investigations in the State.

Scenes of Remote Exploration Coming Television Thrill

News in Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Exploring is going to become a great thrill or great disillusionment, depending on the viewpoint, when television becomes one of its publicity channels. This status is not so far away either. The Explorers' Bureau program, which is a feature of the television transmissions of the National Broadcasting Company in New York, is opening up to its armchair audiences scenes as they are lived in remote regions of the earth.

In a recent telecast program Capt. Carl von Hoffman, noted for his travels in Formosa; Earl Hanson, who on his journey to Manaos traveled 20,000 miles through Amazonian jungles; Seward Cramer, authority on the little-known interior of China and James A. Durlacher, of Maracaibo, Venezuela, telecast their experiences on these expeditions.

Portable Equipment Soon?

Who knows, these explorers posed, whether with the future development and improvement of television, it may be only a question of time before television equipment will accompany explorers as they travel to out-of-the-way places, just as short-wave sets have been their only touch with civilization. At the moment, when a prime discovery is made, the television pickup may be set up, and listeners, by a flick of their picture controls, bring exploration history to their homes as it is being made.

In the public mind exploration has come to be associated mainly with anthropological and archaeological research. This is no longer true since exploration has developed with the times and new fields have opened up for it. Today expeditions are mainly for the purpose of finding new minerals, chemicals and metals. Or they may be looking for dye materials, gems, timber, herbs, spices and other commodities.

In the last few years, for example, more than 20 new metals have been found by various expeditions. In fact, many more unknown elements have been found through exploration than through laboratory research, it is believed. It is little known but true that some of the expeditions exploring new regions have really been more intent on discovering new sources of metals, such as nickel, for instance, of which the known supply is inadequate.

As television improves and it becomes possible to telecast over vast stretches of space, people clustered about cities in the centers of civilization and farmers isolated in the country may be able to follow step by step these interesting expeditions and actually see the extension of man's boundaries on knowledge. Such programs will be more than merely absorbing and educational; they can also be a tremendous force for world peace.

The contention so rampant in the world today may be minimized through telecasting at the scene of action, for man will learn to understand the problems of other peoples. Similarly, refusals to grant publicity by radio or television to the aims of a geographical expedition may bring deep suspicions of its motives.

'Plug' on Pictures?

Southern California's 600 television receivers were recently shown an hour's run of a General Motors regular motion picture film, inaugurating industrial movies on the television programs of KHJ-W6XAO in Los Angeles. This new feature of the regular telecasting schedule of W6XAO, which began some nine years ago, included methods of safe automobile operation in town and country, development of the diesel engine, and industrial methods in general in the automobile industry. So well received was this first industrial film that others are to be shown, reports Thomas S. Lee, head of the Don Lee radio-television system.

Australian Radio Census

Today there are 3 radio factories employing 5,519 workers in Australia. Twenty-five years ago there was no radio industry. Thus is the development of the radio industry "down under" epitomized by one correspondent.

There has been a remarkable upward trend in the radio industry going back only to 1931. Dr. Roland Wilson, Commonwealth statistician, in a review of Australian industries in the financial year 1937-38, pointed out that in 1931 there were only 26 factories employing 908 workers.

Increase in the popularity of radio listening naturally has been the cause of the industrial increase. Listeners licenses increased in eight years from 369,000 to 1,056,000.

The greater part of radio set production in Australia is devoted to domestic receiving sets. The industry is chiefly a large scale one, with about 5 per cent of the workers employed in factories in which there are more than 100 operatives.

Australia has taken a prominent part in the development of its overseas radio service, Dr. Wilson points out, and many radio stations in the Commonwealth and New Zealand are of home manufacture.

Allies Ponder Sea Mystery

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Belief that the 5,000-ton British freighter Clement, sunk Oct. 2 off the coast of Brazil, was a victim of a German "pocket battleship" has led naval experts here to predict that Britain and France may be forced to detach some of their fastest and most powerful warships from the North Sea blockade in pursuit.

Together, they have but five ships capable of overhauling and outgunning the "pocket battleships" Admiral Scheer, Deutschland and Admiral Graf Spee, it is pointed out.

If the raider is a merchant ship converted into an armed commerce destroyer, the search still may be long and costly. At one time in the World War 55 Allied craft combed the seas in vain for the single German raider Wolf. The Wolf sank 14 ships and returned safely through the blockade to Kiel, after being at sea more than 14 months.

Others May Appear

Further, with one raider loose, others might be expected to appear, if World War precedents hold.

The British Navy already has a squadron watching several score of German merchantmen sheltered in Spanish harbors, and another squadron has been watching the River Plate and Brazilian ports in South America.

In the World War, the operations of surface raiders were obscured by the U-boat warfare and the fighting on land, but they accounted for more than 100 Allied merchant craft. Improved radio communications and the increased range of scouting airplanes promise to limit their activities but they remain a definite threat. Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons yesterday the British had pre-arranged plans to deal with them.

Instead of a single raider, Germany had 13 cruisers and five armed merchantmen preying on Allied commerce at the start of the World War.

Soon Disposed Of

By the end of 1914, however, only one cruiser and two of the converted merchantmen were at large, and they were disposed of in a few months.

In 1916 the Germans slipped three raiders through the British North Sea blockade, and they captured or destroyed 45 Allied ships.

The most famous of the trio was the Seeadler, whose commander was Count Felix von Luckner. The Seeadler, a sailing ship, was so cleverly disguised that Count von Luckner was able to talk his way through the blockade, deceiving British scrutiny. Operating in little frequented traffic lanes, the Seeadler accounted for 10 ships before her career was ended on a Pacific reef.

Another famous raider was the Emden, which in three months of sea raiding was credited with destruction of at least 15 cargo ships, a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer at a total cost estimated between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000.

Blind Hear Art Talks Of California Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Establishing itself in a new field of art instruction, the Los Angeles Museum recently sponsored the first of a series of gallery talks on art appreciation for the blind as an experimental venture.

Attendance at each of the six weekly meetings is on a selected basis, in co-operation with the Braille Institute of America.

"Form and Texture" is the series topic, the group examining work of the Southern California WPA art project, now on exhibit. Some of the pieces are working models of monumental sculpture for public buildings in this vicinity. Primitive arts, Greek vase shapes, Chinese ceramics, and early American furniture are other phases to be described by Katherine Babcock, Museum docent.

No mere discussion of art, the Museum series makes available the art objects for the blind to perceive in their own way, with the help of the hands. After each talk, a summary in Braille is sent each member of the attending group.

Italy Wants Time to Develop Empire

By Joseph C. Harsch

The Christian Science Monitor Staff Correspondent of

ROME, Oct. 4—The Italian press today, both textually and photographically, plays up the decision of the Council of Ministers to proceed at once to the conversion of large estates in Sicily over an area 10 times the size of the Pontine marshes project into small peasant holdings under intensive cultivation.

But not a single word regarding the visit of the Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, to Berlin is included in reports of the Council meeting, regardless of the fact that Count Ciano proceeded directly from the train with Premier Benito Mussolini to the Council meeting where he made an extensive report of the discussions at Berlin. Press treatment of the subject of the Ciano visit is restricted exclusively to reprints of comments from other capitals.

This eloquent reluctance to discuss the German peace offensive reflects the extreme caution with which the Italian Government is proceeding to weigh its participation in any move. Two fundamentals of Italian policy are involved in the deliberations.

First is the firm Italian policy of noninvolvement in the European war. Second is Italian desire based on vital national interests to see the war stopped and the present European situation crystallized, with "de facto recognition" of the partition of Poland.

Similar to American Situation.

These two policies conflict exactly as the American emotional partisanship with the Allied cause conflicts with American desire to stay out of the war.

The ultimate result of this conflict is uncertain. Whereas the likelihood of positive Italian participation in a peace offensive is believed among observers to be declining, still nothing survives in diplomacy as tenaciously as peace efforts, and the door unquestionably is not yet closed entirely.

The first consideration here is whether participation in a peace offensive would compromise Italian noninvolvment and the present strategic position in which Italy exercises a strong balance of power position and retains relative freedom of action. Should Italy associate itself with Russia and Germany in an unsuccessful move might not this strategic situation be compromised? Non involvement goes back to the Ciano-Hitler-Ribbentrop discussions at Salzburg and must not be jeopardized.

Italy is not ready for war at this time but is deeply interested in the development of its Empire and realization of a maximum benefit in the general situation and the availability of important new markets. Six months or a year later Italy may feel different.

Watching Allied Reaction

But Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is not viewed either in Italian circles or among observers as having completely closed the door of a peace possibility and it is axiomatic that if Italy saw a serious prospect of success in a peace move it would do everything possible to aid.

What is being watched most closely is Anglo-French reaction. Italian realism forbids any idle peace gesture, but Italian concern in the stability of the Balkan area and its vital interests means taking advantage of any promising situation.

The condition of the Axis—a word unmentioned in the Italian press for more than three weeks—is entirely irrelevant. It is worth remembering that Premier Mussolini in his Sept. 23 speech ordered "support" for all peace efforts. There is a vast difference between supporting and initiating.

The safe conclusion at the moment is that Italy will not allow itself to be drawn into a German peace whose purpose is solely propaganda, but holds itself ready to give maximum support to any genuine move enjoying the slightest prospect of success.

Hungary Favors Italian Views

BUDAPEST, Oct. 4 (AP)—Hungary's rigidly-censored press offered today striking evidence of Italy's growing influence in Southeastern Europe by its treatment of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's latest speech before the British House of Commons.

While Hungarian newspapers refrained from editorial comment on the address, they printed dozens of dispatches from Rome giving Italian opinions and reactions.

Typical of the comment from Rome were assertions that "Chamberlain has not closed the way to peace."

Until the European war started, Budapest's 35 daily newspapers, representing every shade of political opinion, were outspoken in their comments on current affairs. When censorship was clamped down after the opening of hostilities, practically all editorial comment ceased.

Recently, papers have been carrying on almost every page Rome dispatches quoting opinions of the Italian press, high officials, and even correspondents.

Often, the first stories appearing in Hungarian papers on events occurring in Southeastern Europe—or even in Budapest itself—quote news items and editorials from the Italian press.

Fear of discipline by the Government, which already has suspended a number of papers for "embarrassing its foreign policy," apparently is partly responsible for this careful policy.

The censors' approval of the steady flow of Rome dispatches, however, is considered significant by students of affairs in Southeastern Europe, who have been watching the rivalry of German, Soviet Russian, and Italian interests in this zone.

Duce Visits Fair Site

ROME, Oct. 4 (AP)—Premier Mussolini gave further evidence today of Italy's intention to stay out of the war as long as possible. Visiting the new Via Imperiale, the leading site of the Rome Universal Exposition of 1942, he formally started work on a big building program to line the street with imposing hotels, public buildings, and apartment houses.

The exposition is designed as a full-fledged city which will accommodate some 40,000 residents when its original purpose has been served. The Via Imperiale, a broad boulevard, is to be the exposition's main link with Rome, four miles away.

Signor Mussolini later received Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, who reported on the two armies under his command. Il Duce previously had conferred with Crown Prince Umberto, who shares the high command with Marshal Graziani.

Aid Sought for Civilians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An appeal to American women for assistance in the work of relieving wide-spread civilian distress in France was recently issued by the American Friends of France, an American aid society, approved by the U. S. Department of State.

The appeal, forwarded by Miss Anne Morgan, President, through the society's New York office, called for supplies, blankets, and money for the purchase of automobiles and other essential field equipment.

"The growing distress in France has probably not occurred to many Americans who are aware that that country has not been invaded. However, suffering is strongly apparent among women, children, and old people as a result of necessary mass movements of populations from town, which, although they are behind the front, remain nevertheless in constant imminent danger of attack," the appeal states.

Relief Needs Stressed

"Compelled to leave their homes and the greater part of their belongings at short notice, thousands of French families, from which the able-bodied men have been drafted to fight, are now being sent into strange districts inadequately provided for. Family groups who were unable to bring their bedding with them when they abandoned their homes find difficulty in keeping warm on already cool autumn nights."

Stressing the importance of Miss Morgan's appeal, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Friends of France, in New York City, said the immediate aim of the organization was to provide supplies, blankets, and mobile relief units to serve noncombatants in the affected areas.

One complete unit has already been formed at the organization's headquarters at Blerancourt and others are already in the process of formation in neighboring villages. Each unit will consist of a convertible ambulance driven by an American woman volunteer, two stretcher bearers, a nurse and an extra driver. They will be formed from time to time wherever the need arises and as funds permit. It is intended that all will be complete within themselves and ready to move and operate in affected regions on 24 hours' notice.

Acting as distributor for the society in France of all funds and supplies raised here, the Comité Américain Secours Civil will be headed by Mrs. Dean Jay, Mme. de Laboulaye, and Miss Rose Dolan.

Local chapters of the American group are already being formed. Those now listed are: 7 Fairfield Street, Boston, Mrs. R. W. Lovett, Chairman; 946 Oak Street, Winnetka, Ill., Mrs. Oscar Hayward and Mrs. Henry Field in charge; Kerrville, Texas, Mrs. Gillespie Stacy, Chairman.

Oregon Capitol's Art Completed By Marble Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Two huge pieces of marble statuary, recently unveiled, now guard the entrance to Oregon's new capitol building These pieces complete the art work of 10 murals, by Barry Faulkner and Frank H. Schwartz, and two statues by Leo Friedlander, all of New York City.

Like the murals that grace the rotunda and legislative halls, the statues depict incidents famous in Oregon's history. One group portrays Lewis and Clark, discoverers of the Oregon country by traveling an overland route early in the 19the century. A prominent figure in this group is that of Sacajawea, the Indian woman, whose assistance as a guide proved an important factor in the success of the expedition.

The other statue depicts an immigrant family that has just arrived at its new home in Oregon. The group is in an attitude of prayer at the end of a safe journey. In the background is a covered wagon to which is hitched a team of oxen.

The two mammoth pieces were sculptored on the capitol grounds by a crew of stone carvers under the direction of Desmond Donnelly. This was necessary due to the immensity of the blocks of Vermont marble each weighing 60 tons.

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Open Nights

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women of Great Britain—A Vast Army of Defence

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women Guard the Homeland Serving in Many Capacities

As Air Raid Wardens, Billeting Organizers, in Fire and Police Service—In Fact, Wherever Needed

Women of Europe

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

We in Great Britain are watching the first operations of a new army. It is an unnumbered army, organized for civil defense, and in very large measure, its units are composed of women.

During the past 10 months or so this army has been recruited. We have known for some weeks back that within the space of 96 hours it could be mobilized and put into action. And here it is, ready, or nearly ready, for whatever may be demanded of it. Very novel, very experimental, very eager, and with no hampering traditions behind it.

The duties of this great democratic army lie in clearly defined directions. First and foremost, it stands as an answer to the threat of a lightning massed attack from the air. Its various detachments are trained to deal with every kind of emergency which might result from aerial bombardment. Secondly, and no less important, it stands to see that communications are kept intact, that industry is carried on, that wartime regulations are understood and adhered to, that all those who might be unable to stand the experience of air raids are removed from vulnerable points to places of comparative safety. Thirdly, it stands to keep the morale of the people steady, to put a good heart into those who, without organized and trained help, might find it difficult to maintain ordered thinking in moments of crisis.

Organized the Billeting

These are too early days for me to give you any very detailed account of what the women of the new army are doing. Already—the work was very largely done by women—they have organized billeting arrangements for all those 3,000,000 people who had, in a matter of four days, to be removed from city to country districts. It is said that visits were paid to 5,000,000 houses in connection with this billeting, and I have good reason to suppose that there is no exaggeration in this figure.

To walk about the London streets in these days is to be made aware that nearly every woman citizen is in some way or other concerned with the operations of the new army. Some of them are already in uniform, like the women of the Auxiliary Fire Service who wear navy blue with red lettering on their peaked caps. But many more merely display badges or armlets indicating that, although their mufti may look informal, they are nevertheless already on active service.

Air Raid Wardens

These women belong, many of them, to the ranks of the Air Raid Precautions—the A. R. P. as it is called. They may be Air Raid Wardens, with the welfare of whole districts on their hands, or assistants enrolled to control the arrangement of air raid shelters, the manning of first aid stations, the darkening of windows—not one square inch of light is allowed to appear in London at night—the sounding of whistles and rattles when a raid is signaled, and so on.

Or they may belong to the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defense which, organized in 1,200 centers under 12 Regional Commissioners, has during the past months rounded up recruits for almost every conceivable branch of voluntary war service.

Some of the women belong to the British Red Cross Society, with its 60,000 members trained and ready for auxiliary nursing work, others to the Women's Land Army. Already there are 9,000 women recruited and trained for work on the land, while a further 5,000 volunteers are being interviewed and passed for training. Some of the first 9,000 had already "done their bit" in the harvest fields before war had actually been declared.

Or they may be specialized workers, these ununiformed women in the street, since into the posts where special qualifications are required are pouring women who can handle the technicalities of business and the professions in order that the life of the nation may carry on.

For Special Work

The Women's Employment Federation is at work here, distributing the 2,000 women recruits it has made during the past months—women skilled as accountants, lawyers, cooks, statisticians, engineers, linguists and the like. Young women barristers are now ready to help in the enforcement of war emergency orders, young women architects to help in planning the temporary buildings which will spring up in all parts of the country, young women to fill the duties of factory inspectors and food inspectors. During the past two or three weeks, the volume of recruits has increased tenfold. Now an army of skilled workers is standing by, ready for marching orders.

I have said nothing about the women who are serving, and will serve, with the Navy, Army, and Air Force. This is because they form an auxiliary to the fighting forces rather than a part of the new experimental army, and I wanted here to tell you only about the new army, because it is so eager, so very alive. During the World War, British women played their part, and played it magnificently, but their work was never organized as it is today.

The organization now is a step forward. It fulfills national needs. More than that, it gives to women themselves that definite part to play, that definite sense of wantedness, which makes all the difference to the morale of civilian life during a period of war.

"Women of Europe" runs the first Wednesday of each month.

© International; Wide World

Great Britain's women are already organized to do much of the special war work in the Homeland. (1) Here, however, is a light touch to the more serious side. It is a gay response to the call for tea, at a camp of the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service, held at Pirbright, Surrey, late this summer. These women are now at work in various parts of Great Britain, filling in where needed. (2) One of the air raid wardens on duty "somewhere in London." (3) Women of Birmingham filling sandbags for use in air raid defense. (4) War time bus conductor. (5) Members of the Women's Auxiliary Fire Service in London waiting in the station house for a fire alarm.

Menus for Meatless Meals

Serving Vegetables in All Kinds of Delicious Ways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eggs and certain vegetables such as eggplant and tomatoes, can substitute satisfyingly for meat. Fried or broiled vegetables add a meat richness. Contrasting color adds to the eye appeal of a vegetable plate. A dash of paprika or black pepper, a sprinkling of chopped parsley, and thoughtful seasoning help make it a success. If onion is objectionable to certain members of the family, its subtle flavor can hardly be discerned if added, grated, in small quantities. Your plate will be more interesting if the vegetables are prepared in different ways, creaming one, serving another raw and frying a third. Following are some simple menus for children and some for more sophisticated tastes.

* * *

Stuffed baked potatoes, sliced tomatoes, candied carrots, fruit salad with French dressing, cornbread.

* * *

Fried eggplant served with drawn butter and lemon juice, broiled tomatoes, applesauce, gingerbread muffins.

* * *

Tomato juice, creamed potatoes, mangoes stuffed with corn, celery, and grated onion. Popovers and jam.

* * *

Potato croquettes, creamed corn, combination salad, prune whip.

* * *

Fruit juice, baked beans, applesauce, tomato salad, brown bread.

* * *

Red kidney beans in brown sauce, cole slaw, German-fried potatoes, stewed pears, sponge cake.

* * *

Baked potatoes, poached eggs on toast, creamed spinach, baked apple and cream.

* * *

Peas, buttered. Beets, buttered. Fried corn, hot rolls and jam.

* * *

Asparagus tips on toast, buttered rice, stewed tomatoes, hot corn sticks. Fruit in season.

* * *

Mashed turnips, green beans with drawn butter, broiled tomatoes, hot toast strips. Fruit in season.

* * *

Corn fritters, baby beets buttered, green beans buttered, toasted crackers and cheese.

* * *

Creamed peas, hot hard-boiled eggs halved, carrot and cabbage salad, hot rolls and jam, sliced oranges and bananas.

* * *

Fried eggs, fried apples, toast strips, cottage cheese. Sliced oranges and cookies.

* * *

Fruit juice, creamed cauliflower, French-fried potatoes, molded spinach, hot rolls.

* * *

Tomato stuffed with celery and cucumber, mayonnaise; shoestring potatoes, creamed carrots and peas, broiled mushrooms, hot rolls.

* * *

Kidney bean salad with celery, rice croquettes, broiled tomatoes, muffins, jam.

* * *

Creamed peas and mushrooms in patty shells, shoestring potatoes, pineapple and Roquefort cheese salad with French dressing, hot rolls, ice cream.

* * *

Creamed, hard-boiled eggs on toast, buttered asparagus, tomato jelly salad, fruit in season.

H. W. S.

Household Hint

Old Newspapers in Order

I have found a neat and orderly way to keep old newspapers and magazines so they are ready when the junk dealer calls. I have boxes a little larger than the average folded newspaper, and keep two strings crossed at right angles in the box. I lay the accumulated newspapers in on the string, and when the pile is large enough, the string may be tied.

Mrs. B. B., Colorado

* * *

A Bleach for Tea Towels

When boiling up tea towels, I put a few lemon peels in the water, and this makes them whiter and gives them a clean freshness.

Mrs. N. E. S., New York

Through the Editor's Window

'The Gentlest Art'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A notice from the United States Post Office announces this as National Letter Writing Week. I don't know who celebrates these various "weeks"—cotton, sugar, grocers', and what you will. Presumably various groups do, and all to the good. As a matter of fact if I had known soon enough that a week or so ago was DOG WEEK, you would have heard, perhaps, about Wolf and Chingey, and Bruce and Major, and Cindy and Wiggles, and all the rest of the dog friends of my own two canines. For any dog lover needs only a mere shred of an excuse. . . .

But this is National Letter Writing Week. Most of us, it is probably true—at least as far as personal correspondence goes—pave Uncle Sam's letter boxes with good intentions, I among the rest. Yet, seeing fat mailbags piled upon trucks speeding their way to the trains, one cannot but deduce that somebody must write personal letters. And we are glad, I am sure; for nothing can be more heartening at the beginning or end of a busy day than an affectionate, thoughtful letter from a friend.

* * *

The personal letter's power for good is too little realized in this world. We toss them off, or put them off. Sometimes, too, the letter is used in cheap ways, to spread gossip; or in otherwise inferior ways, to criticize or complain. And considering its potentialities for good—witness Paul's letters to the Corinthians—it is too high a treasure for that. No form of writing, except poetry and the private journal, can be more intimate and self-revealing. None is more direct in reaching out to clasp the hand of the reader, to look into his eyes, as it were, and speak the right word at the right time.

I have long loved collections of letters. Thinking ahead to Letter Writing Week, I perused again some of my favorites of these anthologies. E. V. Lucas's "The Gentlest Art" is perhaps my dearest. Published back in 1907 by Macmillan Company, it still introduces many a high school or college student to the delightful world of the literary letter.

You probably know the letters of Charles Lamb. For grace and delicate humor they are scarcely surpassed. The letters of the Brownings, Robert and Elizabeth Barrett, are nowadays even more famous. History is recorded in letters; one of my favorite collections in this field is the "Life and Letters of Walter Page," and as a girl I was thrilled to discover the letters of Dolly Madison. And of course you have loved the letters of Robert Louis Stevenson. It is so long since I took them to bed with me that a mere mention makes me promise myself an early renewal.

* * *

Unless you are already a devotee of letters, whether collected into book form or published in letter columns, you may get more out of good collections from various people, than from the published correspondence of one person alone. In any case, Letter Writing Week might as well serve to turn our thought to this form of literary expression.

People like to bemoan the passing of the letter. And at times it does seem as if the personal letter, as a literary art, has so changed as to have almost disappeared. And yet, I wonder! I receive, and also have had others share with me, many, many letters that are beautifully written.

* * *

The Gentlest Art! Let us never be guilty of writing a letter that is complaining or unkind. Let us seek to express in our letters those qualities we seek to express in our daily lives: helpful and encouraging interest in our friend, a sincere desire to add to his or her happiness through sharing our own, an eagerness to stimulate an interplay of ideas for the sake of clarifying thought—you know the rest. And a good letter may come at just the needed time.

To return to E. V. Lucas's "The Gentlest Art," I cannot help adding, for us all to think about, this quotation from Edward Fitzgerald, which Mr. Lucas placed on the page preceding his preface: "Pray do write me: a few lines soon are better than a three-decker a month hence."

A Wednesday Column

We Make Our Own Reading Lamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brighton, Victoria

One of the most important and useful accessories in the modern room is the reading lamp; and the lighting methods of the present day demand the use of reading lamps in both the bedrooms and living rooms. Softly aglow by night, and colorful by day, they often form the keynote of the color scheme of the room. The usefulness of these lamps cannot be overrated, as nothing is easier for the eyes when reading or sewing, than to switch off the main lights and work by these decorative accessories, which radiate a soft glow on the book or sewing.

Your Favorite Vase

Bases of all kinds can be used, but the ones we like best are the glass ball ones, although ginger jars, that can be bought at the various Chinese shops in the city, also make attractive ones. Almost any favorite vase with a small mouth can be utilized and transformed into a reading lamp.

Although these charming accessories are rather expensive to buy they may be made at home for quite a small sum. A small fitting for the electric globe will be required, this can be obtained very cheaply from any shop that stocks electric equipment, a few yards of flex, and a plug to fit into the lighting outlet, are the chief materials needed.

A china riveter will make a hole in the lid of the bowl, for the lamp fitting, and also a hole near the base of the bowl, through which the flex can be threaded. If using a bowl without a lid, have a piece of wood made the same size as the opening of the bowl, with a hole cut in it for the lamp fitting. This wooden lid can later be secured to the bowl with cement.

Putting It Together

Now you are ready to begin work yourself. Thread the flex through the hole in the lid and attach the two ends of the wires to the terminals inside the other part of the light fitting. Screw the two parts of the fitting together, a rubber washer will make them fit securely. Now the lid is attached to the bowl with the cement that is sold for mending china. When this is stuck you put the electric lamp in the fitting and then finish with a shade.

Now you can let your imagination run! You can make the shade from buckram, parchment, floral wall paper or even check gingham. If you make a buckram shade use gay bindings to match the color scheme of your room. This coarsely textured material diffuses a soft light. Parchment shades may be pleated—which is quite easily done—or decorated with floral motifs cut from cretonne. The latter of course must be pasted down and varnished over with a brush. Or the parchment shade may be plain and just thonged with color harmonizing with your room.

Whichever type of shade you choose, be sure it has a broad spread as this will throw softer shadows and more light. Shades with closed tops are not such a success as they throw heavy shadows. With one or two of these lamps about, your room will glow with an aureole, adding richness and warmth, and completing a charming setting. M. Q. W.

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The Home Forum

Passage to Moji

WHEN WE LOOKED down from the boat-deck of the little ship to the steerage deck, we saw the faces of the Japanese passengers sunlit with happiness. Mothers held small children up in their arms, pointing toward Moji, their kimono sleeves flapping in the wind. Even babies too young to understand were lifted up, to gaze with uncomprehending button-eyes at their own land. Several soldiers, going home on leave, stretched their eager khaki shapes against the rail. We could not know how long these people had been in North China, where they had embarked with us. But, after the dusty monotony of the northern plain, they must be glad to see again the green hills, the blue bays, and the soft moist light of the Japan coast. Noticing afresh how beautiful it was, we could understand why the Japanese love their country with such a militant and sentimental patriotism.

All the way from the drab North China port of Tangku, they must have felt that this was their sea. To be sure, on the first day out, after the fog unfolded, there were the leaf-brown sails of the Chinese fishing sampans, the tawny bluffs of the Shantung promontory. But every steamer was a Japanese ship: neat little white craft with the sun-flag flying at the stern, or small old smoky freighters with the names painted in characters. On the second day, when the steep islands of Korea lay blue-shadowed to the north, the sense of home must have come to them more strongly. From the Korean villages, we all could watch the fishing fleets put out into the afternoon sea-light. Two, three, four—even eight earth-brown sampans would be towed over the bright blue waves by a battered motorboat, garnished with the Japanese flag. In each small vessel there were many brown figures—some very small, as the fishermen took their little sons out to learn the ways of the tides and the nets. The little brown arms would wave, and shrill voices cry out to us, torn by the wind as we passed. While from the lower deck, the Japanese children would stand on the tiptoes of their straw sandals, to shout and wave back.

* * *

It was beautiful at night, after the pearly pink and indigo of the sunset. We sat in the quiet and watched the heads of the dark islands and the indented shoreline glide by. The Japanese passengers below, replete after their supper, sat on squares of matting in their cool kimonos—the elders talking; the youths singing the plaintive songs that are half Eastern and half Western; the children drowsily playing with two turtles in a pan of water. Their voices came up to us above the throb of the ship and the even hiss of the waves. A lighthouse began to throw the yellow lance of its beams from a rocky point. The shapes of the fishing-boats changed from sunset outlines to silhouettes, and then to bodiless forms of which the lights were the symbols. Red lanterns and green lanterns—port and starboard, doubled by the bouncing reflections on the beveled black glass of the water. The whole scene was pointed with colored lights—fantastic as party decorations to us, the idle spectators; drab accessories of the night's hard work, to the fisher folk.

Then, the next morning, there was really the coast of Japan. The land swelled on the south—the verdant islands, the white beaches, the first pines under a softened sky. We could see terraced lines of planting on the slopes, little gray match-boxes of houses in the coves. The shoreline narrowed on either side, tightening the strip of dream-blue water around us.

* * *

The ship began to vibrate with that bustle which always presages entrance into a port. Little short swarthy sailors hopped about, doing things with ropes and gangplanks and hawsers. Some of them had put on fresh middies and caps, preparatory to going ashore. Several Japanese children were, for a moment, unrecognizable; their faces were washed, their doll-like hair slicked down under straw hats, their wriggling bodies clad in foreign-style suits or dresses, their feet in leather shoes, loud-slapping on the decks. Japanese ladies who had worn flimsy Occidental frocks on the voyage now appeared much more graceful in kimono and obi. Soldiers and officers, on the other hand, put aside their comfortable cotton kimonos for harsh khaki uniforms. A launch with harbor officials came sputtering out to meet us. A tug snorted up to draw us in. Its pilot—a tough little sun-browned man with a moustache—leaned from his wheelhouse and whistled a minor tune.

Now the harbor closed around us, wrapping us in an intricate wall of green land-locking hills. The bay swarmed with craft of many kinds. There were a few big liners and freighters—Japanese, German, Canadian—bound for Shanghai or for Kobe. There were motorboats beyond counting: swaggering company launches; shabby little tramps with hoodlum-like faces peering above the gray puffs of smoke. There was a large converted freighter, its decks khaki-colored with waving troops, off for China. There were ferry-boats, fat and gray, plying to and from Shimonoseki, on the opposite shore. There were small rattletrap steamers that follow the coasts of Japan and Korea—many of them discarded long ago in the Occident. And there were the inevitable sampans of East Asia—scores and scores of them. Some were like schooners, with several clean white sails. Others were built in the immemorial sampan manner, with quilted gray sails and a crude tawny scull in the wooden stern. Often they cut across the path of our steamer with only a few feet to spare. The boatmen seemed wholly confident of their own knack in synchronizing the swell of waves and wind. A skirl of foam—a shout—and the little cockleshell would be bouncing safely in our wake.

* * *

At length our tug was butting us up to the wharf. The gangplank creaked. The inspectors came aboard, bowing, with long conscientious faces. Finally the Japanese passengers went ashore, with an eager clatter of *geta* as their feet struck again their own native soil.

Clack-clack-clack! The pavement echoed with that shuffling sound which, above all others, makes one feel that one is in Japan. Porters in short coats of printed cotton came clacking up to carry people's bags. Friends, bowing low to new arrivals, clacked away with them toward the town. A neat janitress in white apron and white bear-paw socks shuffled near, sweeping up the litter. Young laborers went by, dragging their feet and singing. Coolie women pushed little go-carts of baggage, as their husbands may have done before the war.

Straight ahead of us, the flimsy gray wooden houses of the workingmen were piled up the steep hillside in tiers, like a child's blocks. In the topmost house, an infinitesimal white figure hung gazing from a window. Its tininess showed us how high the hill was—and, by contrast—how vast a single pine near the top. The far paper-doll figures of men—on foot, on bicycles, in motorcars, in trolleys—followed the streets up the hill. Kimono-gowned women tripped along under bright parasols. Some unknown shrub made stains of rosy bloom here and there. We gazed in alarm at a house which seemed to be afire; only to find that a bonfire had been lighted on the hillside behind its roof, like a flaring chimney.

* * *

Evening came, and the passengers began to straggle back to the ship, to take a hot bath and sit in kimono on deck. We sat gazing out over the harbor—flowered now with lights, the dark hills a hedge of lights behind it. Illuminated ships moved like chandeliers across our vision—changing, vanishing. Sometimes the glow-worms of the small fishing sampans crawled near.

One came right up to the side, and we looked down into the theatrical gold and black of the little picture. A woman plied the oar at the stern, her kimono sweeping back, her voice making a strange thin guttural pattern over the water. Her husband worked with the shadowy mesh of the net. The light of the paper lantern hung over them as the two voices, the two faces, came up to us. And they seemed like an illustration in some Japanese folk tale.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . $12.00 Three months . $3.00
Six months . . . $6.00 One month . . . $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Poet Under the Tangs

AT THE EARLY dawn of medieval Europe, China had reached the noontide of her civilization. Indeed, the three hundred years of the Tang dynasty beginning with the seventh century witnessed a most brilliant era of culture and refinement, unsurpassed in all the annals of the Middle Kingdom. And the greatest of all the artistic attainments of this period was in literature, and particularly in poetry. There were no dramatists; no romancers; but only poets—and poets there galore.

"In this age," remarks a native critic, "whoever was a man, was a poet." And this is not satire. The "Anthology of the Tang Dynasty" consists of nine hundred Books and contains more than forty-eight thousand nine hundred poems by no less than two thousand three hundred poets. Moreover, since this collection was compiled as late as the eighteenth century by order of a Manchu emperor, it represents only a meager crop from a field that had suffered the ruthless ravages of time for fully a thousand years. Imagine, then, the vast efflorescence of what must have been veritably a tropic jungle of poesy!

Now a person may consider it no distinction to be counted one among these poets when the list is so large; but to be picked out as the greatest of them all—as the leader of this colossal army of immortals, is certainly a singular distinction and honor. And this honor falls to Li Po. He, by almost unanimous consent, is regarded as the greatest poet under the Tangs, and of China of all times. "He is the lofty peak of Tai," proclaims an admirer, "towering above ten thousand thousand mountains and hills, as is the sun in whose presence a million stars of heaven lose their scintillating splendor." —From "Li Po," by SHIGEYOSHI OBATA. (New York: Dutton.)

By Courtesy of The Hispanic Society of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE LADY OF ELCHE: *A Replica by Ignacio Pinazo Martinez*

THE ONLY known masterpiece of ancient Iberian art, this portrait has been named for the town in which it was discovered, Elche, lying in the province of Alicante on the eastern coast of Spain. "The Lady of Elche" was probably an Iberian priestess. This bust, which may have been part of a full-length figure, was executed in the fifth century B. C. At that time Greek and Phoenician influences had come to the Spanish Peninsula and artists were no doubt trained in accordance with classical principles.

Carved from brown limestone, the priestess' garments are tinted with red and blue tones after the manner of Greek sculptors. The elaborate jewelry is of Phoenician character, and despite the quantity and massive size of the trinkets they do not distract attention from the queenly, commanding face. The large wheel-like ornaments provide a decorative framework for the face. The lines of design fall within a simple symmetrical scheme. The opulent wheels are said to be purely Iberian in style, and they, as well as the necklaces, were probably exaggerated in size in order that their fine details might be indicated.

Spaniards have written in great reverence for this ancient, native masterpiece, the original of which was purchased by France and is now in Paris. "It is our great love in exile in the Museum of the Louvre," writes Professor José Pijoan, Hispanic connoisseur in the arts.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"NO TE ANEGARÁN"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

POR UN SINNÚMERO de años los corazones angustiados han encontrado consuelo en las promesas de las Escrituras acerca de la dirección y protección constantes de Dios. Los dichos proféticos de Isaías con su penetración espiritual y su tierna compasión han traído liberación y solaz a muchos que los han puesto a prueba y han hallado que son verdaderos, como, por ejemplo, el pasaje tan familiar del capítulo cuarenta y tres que dice: "Cuando pasares por las aguas, estaré yo contigo, y si por los ríos, no te anegarán; cuando anduvieres por en medio del fuego, no te quemarás, ni la llama arderá en ti". Muchos también, quizás, se han deleitado con tales declaraciones bíblicas a causa de su hermosura literaria, el esplendor de su lenguaje, y la majestad de su tono. A la luz con que la Ciencia Cristiana ilumina la Biblia, estas declaraciones se comprenden como verdades espirituales irrefutables, las cuales, cuando sean entendidas, pueden utilizarse en la vida diaria, porque la Ciencia Cristiana revela la significación espiritual de las promesas bíblicas, reconociendo a Dios como la única causa y el único creador, y al hombre como creado por Dios y jamás separado de su Principio divino.

Una mera fe ciega en el poder del bien debe desarrollarse hasta llegar a ser un entendimiento espiritual, que percibe el mal como una ilusión, por conocer la totalidad de Dios. La mera fe puede debilitarse y hasta perderse temporalmente por las circunstancias adversas. Cristo Jesús dió a sus seguidores la parábola de las dos casas, sobre las cuales en la misma medida "cayó la lluvia, y vinieron ríos, y soplaron vientos" (Mateo, 7:25). La casa que fué fundada sobre la roca, resistió las tormentas, pero la que fué edificada sobre la arena movediza se cayó. Aquellos que obtienen un entendimiento espiritual de Dios que se funda sobre la roca de la Verdad, no pueden ser ni desanimados, ni derrotados. Este entendimiento nos capacita para hacer frente a cualquier problema humano con la confianza que viene de una comprensión de Dios, el bien, como Todo; y cada prueba de nuestra fe puede usarse como una oportunidad para aprender más de Su amor omnipotente y siempre presente.

En la página 373 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy dice: "Si somos cristianos en todas las cuestiones morales, pero estamos en la obscuridad en cuanto a las exenciones físicas que el Cristianismo incluye, entonces debemos tener más fe en Dios acerca de este asunto y hacer más caso de Sus promesas". Las promesas de las Escrituras acerca del amor y de la protección incesantes de Dios se cumplirán en nuestra experiencia en cuanto obtengamos el entendimiento de que toda la creación debe participar inevitablemente de la naturaleza inmutable del Principio divino —su creador. La aplicación práctica de esta verdad en el tratamiento de las enfermedades prueba a diario que el hombre no está sujeto ni a la enfermedad ni al pecado. La fe en Dios incluye fe en Sus promesas. Si tales promesas no se cumplen en nuestra experiencia ¿no indica esto una necesidad de nuestra parte de obtener mejor entendimiento espiritual?

Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 160 de THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTÍFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELÁNEA): "El vivir, manteniendo la conciencia humana en relación constante con lo divino, lo espiritual y lo eterno, significa individualizar el poder infinito; y esto es Ciencia Cristiana". En esta declaración se ve que las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana deben ser ejemplificadas en nuestras vidas para hacerlas prácticas. La Ciencia Cristiana no favorece ningunas supersticiones. Es la Ciencia de la existencia, la Ciencia que nos capacita para manifestar cada vez más la libertad y el dominio que nos pertenecen de derecho por ser los hijos de Dios.

El mantener "la conciencia humana en relación constante con lo divino, lo espiritual y lo eterno" no debe entonces considerarse como una tarea imposible. Es un privilegio grande y lleno de regocijo el darnos cuenta de que nuestro verdadero ser es el reflejo de Dios, la Mente divina, y el obedecer el mandato de Pablo a los Filipenses: "Tened dentro de vosotros este ánimo que estaba también en Cristo".

Para mantener nuestra afinidad con Dios tenemos que arrancar todos los pensamientos que no son semejantes a lo divino, tales como el temor, la ansiedad, la ira, el resentimiento y la ingratitud.

Si nos consideramos pobres, enfermos, solitarios y sin empleo, no estamos relacionando nuestros pensamientos con "lo divino, lo espiritual y lo eterno" El vivir gozosamente, abundantemente, generosamente, amando y sirviendo a la humanidad con un amor que es puro y desinteresado, es mantener nuestra propia afinidad con la Mente divina. Nuestro poder al mantener esta "relación constante" se manifiesta en libertad y en dominio sobre todo mal que amenace nuestra salud, felicidad y armonía.

Así podemos probar diariamente que las aguas no nos "anegarán" ni "la llama arderá" en nosotros; que ninguna discordia humana, cualquiera que sea su nombre o naturaleza, tiene el poder de oprimirnos, porque nosotros sabemos que el mal no tiene ni lugar ni poder, porque Dios, el bien, es omnipotente. Y en nuestro esfuerzo constante para probar esto, debemos obedecer la ley de Dios, actuando según nuestro más alto entendimiento de lo que es recto y descansando en el conocimiento de Su amor incesante.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"They shall not overflow thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH COUNTLESS YEARS troubled hearts have been comforted by the Scriptural promises of God's ever-present guidance and protection. The prophetic utterances of Isaiah with their spiritual insight and compassionate tenderness have brought freedom and release to many who have tested and proved them true, as for example the familiar passage from the forty-third chapter which reads, "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." Many also, perhaps, have delighted in such Biblical statements because of their literary beauty, the splendor of their language and the majesty of their tone. In the light with which Christian Science illumines the Bible, these statements are found to be incontrovertible spiritual truths, which, when understood, can be utilized in everyday life, for Christian Science reveals the spiritual significance of the Bible promises, acknowledging God as the only cause and creator, and man, created by God, as never separated from his divine Principle.

A mere blind belief in the power of good must grow into spiritual understanding, which sees the nothingness of evil because it knows the allness of God. Mere belief may become weakened, or even lost, for a time, through adverse circumstances. Christ Jesus gave his followers the parable of the two houses upon which, in equal measure, "the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew" (Matthew 7:25). The house that was built upon the rock endured the storms, but the one that was built upon the changing sands fell down. Those who gain a spiritual understanding of God which is founded upon the rock of Truth, cannot be discouraged or defeated. This understanding enables us to face any human problem with the confidence that comes from a knowledge of God, good, as All, and every test of our faith can be used as an opportunity to learn more of His omnipotent and ever-present love.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 373) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "If we are Christians on all moral questions, but are in darkness as to the physical exemption which Christianity includes, then we must have more faith in God on this subject and be more alive to His promises." The Scriptural promises of God's unfailing love and protection are fulfilled in our experience as we gain the understanding that all creation must inevitably partake of the nature of unchanging divine Principle—its creator. The application of this truth in the treatment of disease is proving daily that man is not in bondage to either disease or sin. Faith in God includes faith in His promises. If such promises are not being fulfilled in our experience, does it not indicate a need on our part to gain more spiritual understanding?

Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 160). "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science." In this statement it is seen that the teachings of Christian Science must be exemplified in our lives in order to be made practical. Christian Science countenances no superstitious belief. It is the Science of being, the Science which enables us to manifest increasingly the freedom and dominion which rightfully belong to the children of God.

To keep "human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal" is not, then, to be regarded as an impossible task. It is a great and joyous privilege to realize that our true selfhood is the reflection of God, divine Mind, and to obey Paul's injunction to the Philippians, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." In order to maintain our true relationship with God we must disown all thoughts that are unlike the divine, such as fear, anxiety, worry, anger, resentment, and ingratitude.

If we are thinking of ourselves as poor, sick, lonely, out of employment, we are not relating our thoughts to "the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal." To live joyously, abundantly, generously, and to love and to serve humanity with a love that is pure and unselfed, is to maintain our rightful relationship with divine Mind. The power that is ours through maintaining this "constant relation," is manifested in freedom, and in dominion over every ill which threatens our health, happiness, and harmony.

So we can prove daily that the waters do "not overflow" us, nor does "the flame kindle" upon us; that no human discord of any name or nature has the power to overwhelm us, for we know that evil has neither place nor power, because God, good, is omnipotent. And in the constant effort to prove this, we should obey God's law in acting up to our highest understanding of right, and rest in the knowledge of His unfailing love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

To an American Commuter

It's where you live:
All the wet fields are yours.
The scabby houses, the publicity of washlines,
Kids waving, and a dog racing the train—
Why don't you look at it
Instead of a magazine?
Yours are the cars coupled together
Maine Central—Erie—
Texas—Wabash—
California Fruit;
Yours and the engineer's
Where he leans over his door and cogitates,
Eyes inward.
This country bore you, so even Texas is yours
Here in Vermont.
And a native love is half seeded always for any farmhouse,
Or old road, or meadow.
Bangor and Aroostook—Ohio—
Tar and fruit slipping by, and marble,
By an orchard with a solitary cow,
By an old track splashed with the devil's paintbrush.
You wouldn't know the feel of those very rails on your bare feet
If you hadn't been born here—
Or in Texas—
Or out in Omaha.

JANE CAPEN

The Kind, Conservative Elephant

ONE DAY AT Paradise (Lake Paradise, British East Africa) my Meru carpenter came running to the door of my laboratory very much excited and shouting in Swahili: "Elephants! Elephants!"

This wasn't exactly news, for the woods about us were full of the big animals. But I grabbed my big Akeley camera and tripod and followed the man to the back of the shack, hoping as usual to get something out of the ordinary. There in the open scrub about two hundred yards away were fifteen elephants, several bulls, four or five cows, three half-grown animals and two babies. They were all just feeding along as comfortably as could be.

Of course, I started to grind out film. When I had turned down about two hundred feet what was my surprise to see Osa duck up between me and the elephants. . . . There she was, weeding her strawberries in the garden not a hundred yards from the herd of wild elephants and blissfully ignorant of its presence. Our calling back and forth, and the movements of the boys about the camp, finally caused the beasts to move on down toward the lake; but not before I had another good view filmed of elephant life. . . .

Certainly the elephant is no fool. He attends to his own business and lets other creatures severely alone. He leads a quiet family life. And he does not prey on the land or lives of other species. . . . I like elephants and I admire them. And I believe the normal pachyderm elephant is a kind, conservative animal that knows his place in life and is wholly content to keep it. —From "Safari, A Saga of the African Blue," by MARTIN JOHNSON. (New York: Putnam.)

Trekking Westward to India

THE HISTORY OF the Oregon Trail is the history of how two million square miles of land, some of the richest in the North Temperate Zone, came under the control of a weak new nation and made it one of the mighty powers of all time. The process took place in a period so brief that many men saw it all—saw a vast wilderness explored, acquired, settled, and united under one government. In 1800 half the territory now covered by the United States was either a blank on the maps or was decorated with imaginary topographical features and names of Indian "kingdoms"; it was claimed by European powers and inhabited by a few hundred thousand aborigines, most of whom still had a late Stone Age culture. In 1880 the region was occupied by more than eleven million citizens of the United States, and had been charted and divided into political subdivisions with stable governments; it had been spanned by two railroads, partly spanned by several others, and covered with a web of trails and telegraph lines; the aborigines had been either exterminated or penned up in reservations. . . .

The story of the Oregon Trail begins in the Middle Ages when men were seeking a route to India. Newly discovered America was for a time regarded as part of Asia, then as an annoying barrier on the way to the Far East. The Spanish were the first to appreciate the fact that the new land offered riches; within a few decades they had found the culturally advanced native kingdoms in Mexico and in Central and South America, had conquered and enslaved the inhabitants, and were carrying fabulous fortunes back to Europe. The existence of America had been known for more than a hundred years before the nations of northwestern Europe awoke to the fact that Spain and Portugal had already pre-empted the Western Hemisphere.—From "The Oregon Trail; the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean," compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. (New York: Hastings House.)

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by
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1939

Rotch Named New Chief Of State Welfare

Governor Saltonstall appoints former WPA head in Bay State as successor of Armstrong.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today appointed Arthur G. Rotch, former State WPA Administrator, as State Commissioner of Public Welfare to succeed David W. Armstrong of Worcester, who has resigned.

Mr. Armstrong was drafted early in the Saltonstall administration to reorganize the State Department of Public Welfare after the department had been subjected to criticism in a report made by a welfare expert, Prof. William Haber of the University of Michigan, following an exhaustive study.

Mr. Armstrong, who is director of the Worcester Boys' Club, accepted the position on a, no salary, temporary basis to carry out reorganization work. This reorganization included decentralization of welfare activity to afford local communities more home rule in regard to public welfare.

The new Commissioner, Mr. Rotch, brings considerable experience in welfare work to the position, which pays $7,000 a year.

Mr. Rotch has served as an officer of several social work organizations, including service as past President of the New England Association of Community Chests and Councils; Vice-President of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross; Vice-President of the Boston Council of Social Agencies; member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the Community Federation, and numerous medical organizations.

The new Commissioner served as Assistant ERA Administrator for Massachusetts in 1934, and in the fall of 1934 became State ERA Administrator.

Early in 1935 he was appointed to the post of State WPA Administrator, resigning that office in February, 1936.

Mr. Rotch formerly was a landscape architect in New York City and in Boston. He served in the New England Division of the American Red Cross and in 1920 became Manager of the Division. He is a graduate of Harvard College, Class of 1903.

Governor Saltonstall, a personal friend, appointed Mr. Rotch, earlier this year as Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Reorganized Division of Unemployment Compensation.

The outgoing Commissioner, Mr. Armstrong, succeeded Walter V. McCarthy, who resigned the position after the expert survey resulted in charges of inefficiency and waste in his department. However Mr. McCarthy who has civil service status, was rehired later at a salary of $5,100 to help Mr. Armstrong reorganize the department and is expected to continue his service in it.

At the same time Governor Saltonstall reappointed Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, former State Senator; Joseph F. O'Connell of Boston, and Willard B. Luther of Cambridge as members of the State Commission on Uniform State Laws.

White Whale Seen On Georges Banks

White whales are distinctly unusual in New England waters, but the crew of the Boston steam trawler Ebb, in at the Boston Fish Pier today, reported that a 100-foot long white whale was sighted a week ago today on the northerly edge of Georges Banks.

There was no mistake about this whale. It was not a submarine. Capt. Mike Driscoll said it rose up from the depths a short distance from the Ebb, and then swam alongside, rubbing gently the side of the Ebb and then disappearing into deep water again.

The Ebb was about 200 miles east of Boston and brought in 130,000 pounds of groundfish.

Fish Pier habitutes averred that it was one whale that refused to be mistaken for a submarine by turning white!

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Slowly decreasing cloudiness by early afternoon, generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday; gentle to moderate northerly winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight, Thursday fair, slightly warmer in the northern portion tonight.

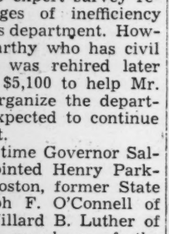
Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday.

Vermont: Fair tonight, Thursday fair and warmer in the southern portion.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight, Thursday fair with not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer on Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north wind tonight and Thursday diminishing on Thursday, slightly overcast tonight, fair on Thursday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	50	St. Paul	48	44
Chicago	54	53	New Orleans	68	65
Denver	44	43	New York	52	50
Helena	46	44	Norfolk	57	56
Jacksonville	66	61	Philadelphia	54	52
Kansas City	66	66	St. Louis	56	54
Los Angeles	85	55	San Francisco	56	55
Miami	75	72	Washington	52	52

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 4.
B—Minimum, Oct. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:52 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 3:30 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:52 p. m.

Found Fishermen Found Fishing Good

Ninety miles east of Portsmouth, N. H., two fishermen were interrupted from their solitary labors today by the Coast Guard cutter Chelan. As the cutter bore down upon their small craft, it looked serious to Albert Mains and Chesley Gardner, both of Portland, Maine.

"Are you all right?" hailed the skipper of the Chelan.

"Of course," was the response. "We've been fishing away as nice as you please for three days. What's the matter?"

Gardner and Mains, it seemed, left Portland Sunday to fish "30 miles north," expecting to return by Tuesday. When they did not show up, relatives mindful of Tuesday's northeasterly storm, called the Coast Guard. All last night and this morning cutters and vessels from various stations patrolled the coast. This noon the Chelan was successful.

The fishermen said they would come back to Portland Thursday. Presumably it was good fishing.

Arms Embargo Removal Urged By Harvard Head

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, today called for repeal of the arms embargo and urged the opposition to place its argument upon an unemotional, realistic plane in an open letter to Alfred M. Landon, the "leader of the opposition party."

"I am personally strongly in favor of a modification of the law so as to permit the sale of implements of war to France and England," Dr. Conant wrote. "I believe that if these countries are defeated by a totalitarian power, the hope of free institutions as a basis of modern civilization will be jeopardized."

The statement was the first upon a public issue made by Dr. Conant since March, 1937, at the time of the Supreme Court reorganization debate. It was not, however, mainly concerned with the arguments for and against repeal of the embargo, but rather with "current denial of the democratic process inherent in the statement of the problem."

Criticizing oversimplification of the issue, Dr. Conant maintained that if immediate war or peace is made the basis of the Senate debate, an emotional element would be introduced into the situation which is "potentially very dangerous—equally as dangerous as the opposite emotion, war hysteria, against which we are quite properly daily warned."

"A clear-headed, realistic discussion of all possible eventualities would seem best suited to guide the decisions of this country. If every phrase (of the proponents of repeal) must be chosen so as to avoid the charge of being a war monger, a blanket of censorship has been cast on public debate. . . . The question is, is it to the long-run advantage of the United States to sell these arms or not. The question is not, shall we declare war."

It was noted that this plea for objective, rational discussion was injected into a debate already notable for the argument that "repeal means war." Observers drew a parallel between Dr. Conant's approach to the problem and that of President Roosevelt at the outset of his message to the special session, in which he attributed the highest motives to his opponents and asked for reciprocation.

"I like very much your clear and excellent plea for a calm and intelligent discussion of our foreign policy," Mr. Landon wrote in reply. "Of course, as you say, 'we should examine without fear the advantages and disadvantages, from our own selfish point of view, of every aspect of our foreign policy.'"

Hanfstaengl Jr. Dubbed 'Hanfy II'

Egon Hanfstaengl, who is at Harvard this year, is as diplomatic in language and manner as his father, Dr. Ernst F. S. Hanfstaengl, former propagandist for the Hitler Government, who also studied at Harvard and made many trips to this Country.

But Egon is freer than his father, for he is a freshman at Harvard, while his father is interned in a British concentration camp for the duration of the war.

Asked to comment upon his father's arrest, Egon replied, in carefully chosen words: "I recognize the expediency of the move from the point of view of the British Government. It is disagreeable for the individual, but otherwise justified. I am powerless to do anything to alter the situation. Therefore, I will pursue my favorite doctrine of non-activity."

The tactfulness of this phraseology appealed to Egon's fellow-freshmen, who promptly dubbed him "Hanfy II," after the nickname given his famous father.

The two Hanfstaengls are now opponents of the Nazi regime, the father having lost favor with Hitler after he openly opposed persecution of Jews and churches, Egon explained. Both wish to live permanently in this country, and the junior "Hanfy" intends to become an historian "like my father."

Rail Property In N. H. Shows Drop in Value

State tax levy indicates shrinkage of more than $2,000,000 largely due to flood and hurricane.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 4—A drop of more than $2,000,000 in the value of railroad properties in New Hampshire during the last year, largely resultant from the flood and hurricane of last Fall, has resulted in a drop of $76,000 in the tax now being levied against them for the current year by the State. With a like reduction in the valuation and tax on other public utilities, the combined drop amounts to $115,000.

The tax bills sent out by State Treasurer Gordon Kimball to the railroads and utilities doing business in the State amount to $1,013,991. The tax is figured on the basis of the average real estate tax rate in the State, which this year is $3.45 per hundred dollars in valuation.

About 25 per cent of the railroad tax revenue goes to the cities and towns of the State on the basis of the number of shares of railroad stock held by their residents and the ratio of the total railroad property that is in their community. The balance of the railroad tax goes into the State general funds. The tax on the electric, telephone, telegraph, gas, and other public utilities goes into the State's general fund except for a portion that goes into the general sinking fund.

The valuation and taxes levied follow:

Telephone companies — valuation, $9,533,050. Tax $328,890. The valuation in 1938 was $10,291,400 and the tax $358,140.

Gas and electric utilities franchise tax—valuation 1939, $4,240,200. Tax $146,286. Valuation 1938, $4,418,000. Tax $153,746.

Telegraph companies — valuation, $205,000. Tax $7,072.

Express companies — valuation, $85,000. Tax $2,932.

Parlor and dining car companies—valuation, $93,000. Tax $3,208.

Private car companies—valuation, $123,080. Tax $4,246.

Call for Police Sends Police To Arrest Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4—When police are called to arrest police—that's news, but it happened.

An observant citizen, who apparently had not been reading his newspapers, called the police dispatcher and shouted: "They're stealing those pipes on which the park-o-meters were fastened!"

"Car 21, 22" and others in the down-town district went rushing to the area named.

Just as they were told—the poles were being removed but they were being removed by their brother officers and public works employees on orders of Mayor John F. Collins.

The Supreme Court ruled last May that the park-o-meters were illegal and recently City Solicitor William A. Needham gave an opinion that the city might be responsible if the iron poles remained at the curbstone and injury or damage resulted.

The taxpayers will vote on the return of the meters at a special election Nov. 7.

Timilty Demands End to Gaming

Demanding "results and not excuses," Police Commissioner Timilty called his newly-appointed division commanders to headquarters and told them he expected prosecution of operators of number pools, horse betting, and dice games. If policemen knowingly allow these to continue, they will lose their jobs, the Commissioner said.

The new commanders listening were Captains Edward J. Keating of the Warren Avenue station, John J. McArdle of West Roxbury and John A. Dorsey of Charlestown.

The Commissioner also announced promotion of Sergt. Harold J. Walkins to the rank of lieutenant. He will go to Charlestown with Captain Dorsey.

Faster Communication for Ships at Sea

Fay Foto Service

H. E. Pim **P. A. O'Connell** **Walter S. Lemmon**

Typewritten messages, automatically flashed by wireless from one warship to another, may be added by the United States Navy to its means of communication between vessels, according to Walter S. Lemmon, General Manager of the Radiotype Division of the International Business Machines Corporation of New York.

At present, naval vessels communicate by international code flags, the wig-wag system, heliograph, and wireless. Mr. Lemmon believes the radiotype, which transmits messages by wireless as they are typewritten, would be an improvement over other methods, and says the Navy is investigating this possibility.

Mr. Lemmon demonstrated the radiotype before 500 businessmen at the Boston Conference on Distribution recently, as shown in the photograph above. In this picture, Mr. Lemmon is at the right, with H. E. Pim, Boston District Manager of the I. B. M. (left), and P. A. O'Connell, President of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who was General Chairman of the Distribution Conference.

The radiotype system, first developed experimentally nine years ago, will be ready for commercial use probably by next spring, Mr. Lemmon stated. It will be superior to other automatic typewriting systems, he said, in that it operates at higher speeds (up to 120 words a minute), has a complete typewriting keyboard with lower case as well as capital letters, and uses either wireless or telephone lines for transmission.

Sheriff Charged With Taking Pay To Give Judgment

Removal of John F. Dowd, Sheriff of Suffolkof Suffolk County and former City Councillor, on charges of conspiracy to extort funds from employees under threat of dismissal, is sought by the Boston Bar Association in an information filed in Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court yesterday. Hearing before the full bench will be held Tuesday afternoon.

Named as co-conspirators are William J. Armstrong, chief engineer at the new court house, and Charles A. Hussey, a foreman in the Boston Department of Public Works.

The action was the result of two months' investigation supervised by Reuben L. Lurie, counsel for the Association, and which the Sheriff has declared is a "political frame-up." Anonymous letters, and later affidavits, from County employees is believed to have first drawn the Association's attention.

The information sets forth that the Sheriff with the other two defendants entered into a conspiracy "to coerce employees under the control of the respondent to pay him sums of money as a condition of continuing in their employment." The Association also alleged that the Sheriff dismissed efficient emloyees and replaced them with persons "unfit for their positions"; that he "corruptly requested and accepted gratuities under an agreement that his judgment be given in a particular manner upon matters which by law are brought before him in his official capacity as Sheriff of Suffolk County."

Charges of violations of State law, and of attempts to force employees to give information of their disclosures to the investigators are included.

Orders restraining the Sheriff from dismissing employees or preventing them from testifying at the hearing are also sought.

Customs Office Drops Curtain On Port Shipping Activities

Censorship as rigid as at any time when the United States Government has been at war, was clamped down by customs officials at Boston, effective today, which denies access to public records of entrances and clearances of vessels at this port, and also shuts off all information concerning imports and exports. This ban involves not only ships of nations that are at, war but all neutral ones as well.

A new decision of the United States Treasury Department, which was made effective at New York last Saturday, caused the action by local customs. The decision reads: "During the effective period of any proclamation of the President that a state of war exists between foreign nations, information concerning imports and exports shall not be disclosed except as provided in paragraphs E and H." The paragraphs referred to, permit importers and exporters to have information about their own shipments only.

Protests against the ban are piling up rapidly, as trade associations, civic groups and newspapers oppose the steps taken. Many objectors point out that if some restriction must be observed, the removal of the names of ships and the dates of arrivals or sailing, should be enough. Current statistics showing what commodities are moving in and out of the ports of this country, without the name of the ships involved or the dates, should be allowed, point out objectors to the plan.

The European war is affecting Boston in other ways too. Employees of steamship offices whose vessels are in service of warring Governments, or cannot be used in normal trade, are being laid off and the offices maintained by skeleton forces.

Incoming cargoes are being severely curtailed but those that do come are of much larger size than normally. Vessels flying the American flag, for instance, are bringing heavy cargoes, particularly from the British Isles, reflecting the absence of Cunard White Star, Anchor and other services, among whom the business is normally divided.

The shipping world awaits decision of Congress as to neutrality, whether or not they can take supplies to warring nations, and if American vessels are forbidden, what the owners will do with them.

'Borrowing Bloc' In Brookline Wins

Called on an initiative petition of 200 citizens after the Selectmen refused to convene the meeting, Brookline town meeting, by a vote of 138 to 41 last night, overrode recommendations of the Board of Selectmen and the Town Advisory committee and approved a borrowing program designed to lop $2.50 from the proposed $5 tax rate jump.

This vote virtually set the 1939 tax rate at $26, instead of $28.50, as predicted. The 1938 rate was $23.50.

The "borrowing bloc" won the adoption of a proposal to borrow $205,380 to pay the Town's State tax deficit for 1938. This procedure was rigorously opposed by the Selectmen and the advisory committee. The meeting also voted to transfer $200,000 from the Town's surplus fund for use in determining the 1939 tax rate.

Volunteers Aid Brookline Anti-Noise Crusaders

The Brookline Anti-Noise Committee, organized more than a year ago to eliminate unnecessary noise, principally that of automobiles, has enlisted many volunteers to distribute cards and contact violators of the peace.

Officials of the Committee report unusual success in the majority of cases where automobile horns are used extravagantly, through a policy of courteously informing the person of the campaign in progress.

A meeting of the organization will be held this month to plan future activities.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"No Time for Comedy," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Katharine Cornell, Francis Lederer and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Too Many Girls," musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Marcy Westcott, Hal Le Roy and Richard Kollmar. 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

R. K. O. Boston—
"Flight at Midnight," with Phil Regan. 9:50 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 5:25, 7:55, 10:15 Also "Wanted by Scotland Yard." 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:35, 9:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Golden Boy," featuring Adolphe Menjou, Barbara Stanwyck and William Holden. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also Robert Young in "Miracles for Sale." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

University—
Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller in "Pygmalion." 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy in "Stanley and Livingstone." Also "Night Work," with Mary Boland.

Keith Memorial—
Holding over "Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 11:44 a. m., 2:41, 5:15, 8:35. "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. 10:13 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Goodbye Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "Give Me Liberty." Daily, except Sunday, 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Four Feathers," featuring Ralph Richardson, John Clements and C. Aubrey Smith. Also Walt Disney Revue, featuring "Ferdinand the Bull."

Uptown—
"The Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 2:20, 5:35, 8:45. Also "The Starmaker," featuring Bing Crosby. 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Unexpected Father," featuring Mischa Auer and Sandy. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis. 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Tremont—
"Girl of the Golden West," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Young in Heart," with Janet Gaynor. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Young Mr. Lincoln," with Henry Fonda and Alice Brady. Also Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest."

Fenway and Paramount—
Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall in "Espionage Agent." Fenway: 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also "No place to Go," featuring Fred Stone and Gloria Dickson. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 8:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"Holiday," starring Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Exeter—
"Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "On Borrowed Time," featuring Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 6:05, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Bachelor Mother," starring Ginger Rogers. Also "Ballerina," with Janine Charrat and Mia Slavenska.

Brookline Village—
"Bachelor Mother," starring Ginger Rogers. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Mystery of the White Room." 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Holding over "The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Torchy Plays With Dynamite." Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "The Old Maid," featuring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. Modern: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35.

Normandie—
"On Borrowed Time," starring Lionel Barrymore. Also "Up the River," with Tony Martin and Preston Foster.

South Station Theater—
"The Story That Couldn't Be Printed." "The Greener Hills." "A Desert Adventure." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"Goodbye Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "Time Out for Murder," with M. Whalen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "On Borrowed Time," featuring Lionel Barrymore. Also "Invitation to Happiness," with Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Print Galleries by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 13

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Insurance Body Plans Program of Education

An eight-point educational program, including organization of a National Board of Insurance Education and a College of Property and Liability Insurance, to be operated on a non-profit basis, was proposed today at the 44th Annual Convention of the National Association of Insurance Agents by Walter H. Bennett, General Counsel for the Association.

In keynoting the opening sessions of the Association, Mr. Bennett declared that the object of the new program was "to eliminate a barnacle the insurance business has been carrying through the years, namely, a horde of incompetent and unqualified men." These representatives, he said, with commissions from the insurance companies only serve to harm the business that they are supposed to be upholding.

"It may be thought by some people," he said, "that a little improvement has been made over the years in this direction, but actually the situation remains highly unsatisfactory."

Counteracting War With Work

The convention theme—"Middleman, What Now?"—brings the Association face to face with the realities of business, Mr. Bennett said, and presses home the "necessity for earnest thinking and careful planning for the future. It would be a tragedy," he continued, "for wishful thinking to dominate our conclusions, or hasty and ill-considered action on any important subject to mar the record. Thoughtful men realize this full well, candid men would not have it otherwise; leadership must be governed in its every action.

"The best way I know to keep reason still upon her throne and preserve some semblance of normal life," he said, "is to turn from the horrors of war to our own individual tasks with a determination to, bend more and more of our energies upon making our lives more valuable by our daily work."

Mr. Bennett further said that in insurance this means more concentration, more study, more investigation and more fruitful conclusions of the problems always present. "It is a common knowledge," he said, "that as rapidly as one question is adjusted, another rises to take its place. Insurance is an ever-changing business, more so now than ever before because of the complexities of modern business life.

"The National Association is now determined to take another tack on this problem of inefficiency in the hope that a unified effort will produce telling results.

Meeting Need for Training

"It is proposed to organize a National Board of Insurance Education and establish a College of Property and Liability Insurance in which to prepare and qualify men and women, adequately and properly to represent the production sub-division of the insurance business.

"It is further proposed that the National Board of Insurance Education and the College, shall be sponsored, conducted, and initially financed by the National Association and the fire, casualty, and surety companies, if such cooperation can be secured. The College must be operated," he continued, "as a non-profit undertaking. It is hoped that after the organization and initial development, it can be largely supported by the fees of the students."

Phylls Chase Jack Frost Off And Paint Foliage Themselves

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 4 (AP)—Credit for autumn foliage should go—not to Jack Frost and his paint brush— but to the chemical substances chlorophyll, xanthophyll, and erythrophyll.

So states Orton L. Clark, Associate Professor of Botany at Massachusetts State College, and he explains it this way:

Leaves are green each summer because they constantly manufacture a green substance known as chlorophyll. This chlorophyll remains until the tree begins preparing for winter. Slowly the chlorophyll content of the leaf vanishes under sunlight and—presto—the leaf turns yellow.

The yellow substance—called xanthophyll—while present all summer has been submerged by the green in the chlorophyll.

Red color results from formation of a substance known as erythrophyll, as the sunlight reaches the cells of the leaf, and if the leaves contain any sugar or tannin these materials act with the erythrophyll to form yet another compound called anthrocyanin—which gives the red hue.

Well, Jack Frost still can do his stuff on window panes, anyway.

Students Form Peace League

The aims of the new American Independence League, being formed among college undergraduates for the purpose of staying out of war, were defined officially today.

"We of arms-bearing age feel that the time has come when we must be heard on the vital issues concerning our future lives," the Committee in charge declared. "This League is not committed to any specific program, party, or pressures, but will merely devote itself to fighting those tendencies which are working to involve us in war."

Yesterday John S. Stillman, '40, of New York City, and President of the Harvard Student Union, was made co-chairman of the Harvard branch of the League with Ralph H. Cutler, '40, of Morristown, N. J., news editor of the Harvard Crimson.

The committee has proclaimed a three-point program:

1. "To reveal through a nation-wide organization to Congress and the country a powerful and concerted opinion" against war involvement.
2. "To strengthen its position by breaking down the prejudices of propaganda and clarifying the issues at stake. Such a factual approach aims at preventing mass fatalism.
3. "To express the united decisions of the League in national conventions with delegates from other colleges."

Destroyer Halts the Evangeline

While most of her Boston-bound passengers were asleep last Friday night, the Eastern Steamship Lines' Evangeline, sailing from Saint John, N. B. and Yarmouth, N. S., was halted a little before midnight by an American destroyer and ordered to identify herself, it was disclosed today by officials of the line.

The destroyer, on the "neutrality patrol" established by President Roosevelt, sighted the Evangeline at a distance of about 10 miles, with floodlit American flags conspicuously painted on her side, and ordered her by radio to halt.

The few passengers who noticed the stop, and were reminded of submarine scares, soon heard the renewed humming of the turbines as the vessel proceeded on her way after identification.

Boston Voters Register Tonight

Registration of voters in Boston's 22 wards begins tonight for the municipal election of Nov. 7, the Boston Election Department announced today. Voters will elect candidates to the School Committee, the City Council and pass upon a referendum permitting the Mayor of Boston to succeed himself in office, a privilege denied under the law for the past 30 years.

Branch offices for registration in the wards will be opened from tonight through next Tuesday from 6 to 10 p. m. On Wednesday, Oct. 11, other branch offices will be opened nightly in opposite sections of the ward during the same hours. All registration will be concluded Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Anyone listed in the 1939 police register may register to vote at the branch ward offices; anyone not listed in the police register must register to vote at the Election Department, City Hall annex. To be eligible to vote, one must be a citizen resident of the State for one year and of the City six months, prior to the date of election.

Waterbury Vote Bars Manager

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—A proposal to substitute City Manager government for Waterbury's "strong Mayor" charter, advanced by a reform group over a year ago after charges of "rampant corruption" had been leveled against the administration of former Mayor Frank Hayes, lay in the discard today, rejected in a special referendum.

The plan was defeated, 14,726 to 10,513, yesterday by Waterbury voters following a campaign in which it was opposed by leaders of the two major political parties and advocated by a nonpartisan organization, the Waterbury Good Government Association.

Over 10,000 fewer votes were cast than in the 1938 State election, heavy rains falling during most of the day to keep many from the polls.

The referendum was authorized by the General Assembly while Mr. Hayes, a Democrat, then Mayor, and 19 others were being tried on charges of conspiracy to defraud this city of more than $1,000,000. All were convicted in August. Mr. Hayes was sentenced to 10 to 15 years' imprisonment, and resigned his office after appealing to the State Supreme Court.

The regular city election, postponed from yesterday to permit the referendum, will be held next month.

New Films Coming from France and Hollywood—Worcester Festival

Gallic 'Port of Shadows' And 'What a Life' to Open

In the off-again, on-again arrangement of movie openings that prevails this season this might be called an off week. The remark refers, of course, to quantity and not quality. At the Keith-Memorial the current bill continues for another week. The same condition prevails at the Metropolitan.

On Saturday, which belongs in the present week though it doesn't seem to, the State and Orpheum will be opening a pair of new films, "Thunder Afloat," with Wallace Beery and Chester Morris in the cast, and "Fast and Furious", with a cast including Ann Sothern and Fanchot Tone.

Looking ahead to next week, the holiday will be greeted at the Keith Memorial with a preview on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, of "Nurse Edith Cavell." The film was produced in Hollywood under the direction of Herbert Wilcox, and stars Anna Neagle. The regular engagement will begin on Oct. 12. On the same day, Eddie Cantor is expected to arrive at the Keith-Boston in a stage entertainment.

At the Metropolitan, the next change in billing comes on Oct. 12, which, of course, is Columbus Day, with "Honeymoon in Bali," starring Madeleine Carroll, as the chief film in a double feature program.

But two new programs are in prospect. The Fine Arts this afternoon is resuming the showing of new films, with the French "Port of Shadows" as its first offering. Tomorrow the Paramount and Fenway will offer a pair of first-run films in "What a Life," and 'Television Spy."

★ ★ ★

French Flavors

The management of the Fine Arts announces that the opening of "Port of Shadows" (Le Quai des Brumes) will be honored by the presence of the French Consul, Francois Briere, and Madame Briere with a party of friends. The cast of the film includes Jean Gabin, who may be recalled for his admirable performance in "Grand Illusion" last season; Michel Simon, who on the basis of his work in the present film, has been awarded the Pierre Batcheff prize for the best acting of the year; and Michele Morgan who has been here before on the screen in other French films.

Short features on the bill will include "Chinook's Children," a travelogue in Alaska; Alexander Brailowsky, the pianist, playing Chopin's "Valse Brillante"; Walt Disney's "The Practical Pig"; and newsreels.

★ ★ ★

'What a Life'

The incoming feature at the Paramount and Fenway, "What a Life," stars Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. The film is based on the play by Clifford Goldsmith, which was seen on the stage in Boston just a year ago. It tells of the adventures and misadventures of a much misunderstood youngster and the swath that he cuts in high school affairs. Henry Aldrich, the juvenile hero's name, and the whole Aldrich family have become familiar on the radio since they first made their appearance in the theater.

The supporting cast for the film includes John Howard, Janice Logan, Lionel Stander, and Hedda Hopper. The film has been directed by Jay Theodore Reed.

The accompanying film on the same bill will be "Television Spy," which, as its title suggests, is about international intrigue. The cast includes William Henry, Judith Barrett, and Anthony Quinn.

★ ★ ★

New March of Time

"The Battle Fleets of England," a new March of Time release, will be shown at the Keith Memorial starting Thursday along with the current feature films, "Fifth Avenue Girl" (Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly) and "Full Confession" (Victor McLaglen). The March of Time provides information on the British Navy, explains its role in the defense of the empire, and discusses the strategy of the Allied Powers in the present war.

★ ★ ★

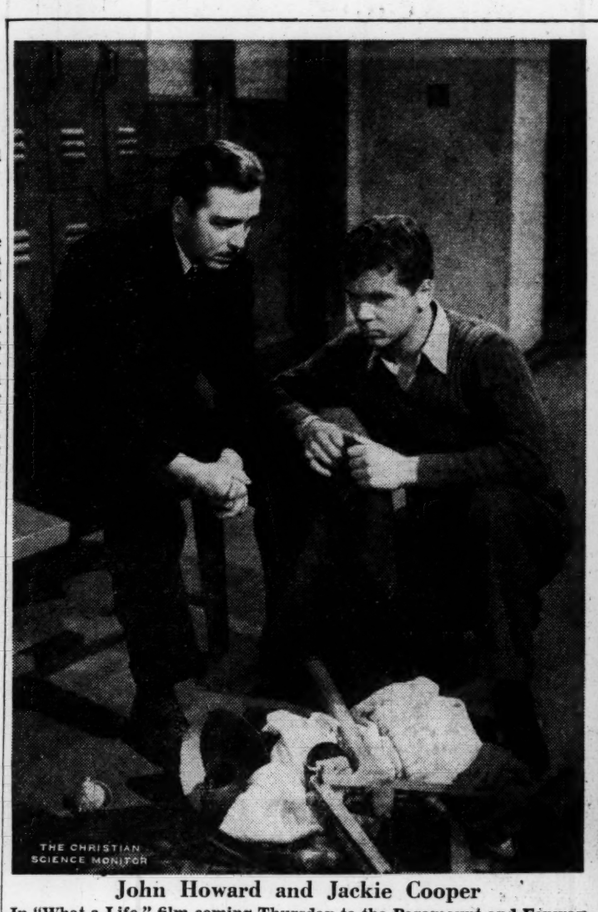
At Trans-Lux

The double bill at the Trans-Lux starting Friday will include "Dr. Wong in Chinatown," with a cast including Boris Karloff, Grant Withers, Marjorie Reynolds, Guy Usher, and Huntley Gordon. On the same bill will be included "Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell, Linda Darrell, Ann Sothern, James Ellison, Jean Rogers, Lynn Bari, June Gale, Joyce Compton, John Halliday, and Sidney Blackmer in the cast. The program will be rounded out with newsreels.

★ ★ ★

Metropolitan Continues

"The Rains Came," which continues for a second week at the Metropolitan, is based on the novel by Louis Bromfield, and tells a semi-tragic story against a background of India during earthquake, flood, and plague. The cast includes Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power, George Brent, Brenda Joyce, Nigel Bruce, Maria Ouspenskaya, and Joseph Schildkraut. The second film on the bill, "Stop, Look, and Love," is a domestic comedy with Jean Rogers and William Frawley in the leading parts.



John Howard and Jackie Cooper
In "What a Life," film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

Michel Simon — Jean Gabin
In a scene from "Port of Shadows," film opening today at the Fine Arts

'Songs of Conquest' Heard In Second Festival Program

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 4

The Worcester County Musical Association continued its eightieth festival last night with a program miscellaneous in character. Albert Stoessel was again in his accustomed place as conductor, and the soloist of the evening was Simon Barer who played the Liszt piano concerto No. 2 in E flat major. The choral honors of the evening were divided between Harl McDonald represented for the first time at these concerts by his cycle for chorus and mixed voices which he called "Songs of Conquest," and Johannes Brahms, whose "Song of the Fates" was last heard here in 1931. The purely orchestral items were Respighi's "Fountains of Rome" and Weinberger's rhythmically exciting polka and fugue from his opera, "Schwanda the Bagpiper."

Several facts this year impress one listener whose memory extends fairly well into the past when the Worcester Festival seemed surrounded with a bit more glamour. Just how much the radio, the movies, and the numerous civic music associations which have sprung up over the country may be responsible for the disappearance of some of this glamour, we are not prepared to say. But our very friendly quarrel now with this venerable and venerated institution is in the construction of its program. Not in several years has it offered a definitely outstanding choral work, one which might be termed an undeniable step forward in choral writing. Such a work was "Morning Heroes" by Arthur Bliss in a first performance in America in 1931, or Honegger's "King David" performed in 1934, to mention two works which have been of significant import in their particular field.

It is more than possible that many disturbing elements now arise which make it increasingly difficult for those upon whom the choice of program material must fall, and it is also more than possible that in making programs for a season the taste of the public is considered. But we feel that the real cause of choral music cannot be greatly advanced unless the new and significant additions to the choral repertory are given a hearing.

The setup of the Worcester County Musical Association is better today than ever before. It has a huge chorus, a well trained orchestra, a fine auditorium and a conductor who gives unstintingly of his time and energy. At least one listener last night wished for the Association a considerably widened musical horizon.

Lest it be thought that we overlook the work of Harl McDonald sung last night, we hasten to mention that it is one of the more interesting of the recent choral experiments. Mr. McDonald is a Colorado man, the holder of a music doctorate, and among other activities is manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The Songs of Conquest are now two years old and have been heard in various cities. They are arresting pieces of acappella choruses, tersely written. The Festival singers last night gave an excellent performance and were enthusiastically applauded.

In pointed contrast stood the Brahms opus, also well performed but rather overshadowed. If Mr. Stoessel could persuade his singers to point up their diction the lisetner would gain additional pleasure.

On Monday night we took exception to Mr. Stoessel's orchestral interpretations. Those last night were greatly superior. It is possible that the material itself found him in a more receptive mood. In the Respighi number the conductor built well proportioned climaxes and wrought the various episodes with an imaginative touch. He also brought to a rousing completion the tuneful although not too serious Weinberger item. It possessed the virtue of at least sending its listeners home in a joyous mood, which after all is one of the functions of music.

Mr. Barer's performance of the Liszt concerto brought him an ovation which was prolonged through a number of encores. The pianist has an amazingly fleet technique, but last night it seemed to touch only the surface of the work. Mr. Stoessel and the orchestra gave him excellent support which the artist was quick to recognize. There will be no midweek concert but the festival will continue through Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

G. M. S.

'Mamba's Daughters'

By Felix Borowski

Chicago, Oct. 4

Chicago's theatrical season opened—and opened propitiously, it may be said—Monday evening with Dorothy and Du Bose Heyward's stage adaptation of the latter's novel, "Mamba's Daughters." All the outward symbols of success were generously in evidence, but the core of accomplishment sat securely in the heart of the play itself, and in the remarkable acting of at least one of its interpreters.

The story of "Mamba's Daughters" concerns three generations of women of a Negro family living on the Charleston coast. Hagar, an amazonian and slow-witted Negress, having assaulted a riverman, has been sent by the judge who tried her case to an island plantation. Her daughter, now separated from her, is brought up by Mamba, her grandmother, who so provides her with the arts and graces that the child, having grown up, becomes a radio star. In the end tragedy stalks in with a blackmailer, and Hagar, to save her mother and daughter from disgrace, kills the villain and then herself.

★ ★ ★

While the unfolding of this story is nothing more subtle than that of an ordinary melodrama, it is certain that as a play "Mamba's Daughters" contains extraordinarily moving situations—situations whose emotion must move the coldest hearts. Much of their poignancy is due to the arresting acting of Miss Ethel Waters, for whom the play was put upon the stage. That artist, whose previous activities had been largely restricted to night clubs and musical comedy, has apparently—and happily—discovered the right medium in which to develop a dramatic gift. She may not easily find another play into which she can pour the fervor and, quite frequently, the subtletly that make up her characterization of Hagar. Yet Miss Waters will do well to wait for a fitting successor to "Mamba's Daughters."

The Heyward's play contains music, and its protagonist added singing to acting. This was in a ditty by the author of the novel, whose verse was set to music by Jerome Kern—apparently as an afterthought—shortly before the play was produced in the East last January.

"Lonesome Walls" disclosed itself to be an expressive ballad based upon the prison songs of Negroes who lived on the South Carolina seacoast.

★ ★ ★

The members of the cast, most of them Negroes, gave excellent support to Miss Waters. Mamba was excellently portrayed by Georgia Burke, and Lissa, the daughter of Hagar who becomes famous and affluent in the radio world, was played with melodramatic fervor by Fredi Washington. Robert Thomsen offered a sympathetic characterization of the manager of a commissary on the island plantation to which Hagar has been sent. A Negro parson was well conceived by I. Rosamond Johnson, who is better known perhaps as a composer than as an actor. Others had smaller parts, but all were played fluently and well.

Brenda Joyce
In "The Rains Came," film continuing for a second week at the Metropolitan.

News of Stage

"The Man Who Came to Dinner" will stay a third week in Boston, moving Monday from the Plymouth to the Colonial. Seats will go on sale at the Colonial, Thursday. The change of location from the Plymouth has been made necessary by the previous booking of that theater for the new Saroyan play, "The Time of Your Life," due Monday.

The Saroyan opus will not open cold here, as had been expected, but will arrive fortified by a week-end performance at New Haven.

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"Hot Mikado"

"The Hot Mikado," according to information from New York, is being prepared for an engagement at the Boston Opera House starting on Oct. 30. The show has been given in tabloid form at the World's Fair, but the full-length version will be taken on the road. Bill Robinson heads the company.

★ ★ ★

"Life With Father"

Baltimore is to see "Life With Father" . . . play based on the Clarence Day stories . . . on its way to New York. The piece was tested last summer at Skowhegan, and was received there with enthusiasm. Bretaigne Windust has been assigned to direct the production, and Stewart Chaney is to design the sets and costumes.

Molnar Play Sought For New Film Star

Following her performance in "Intermezzo, a Love Story," Ingrid Bergman will have the stellar role in "The Swan," if David Selznick succeeds in present negotiations for the purchase of Ferenc Molnar's play. "The Swan" was produced on the stage 15 years ago, with Eva Le Gallienne as the star.

Songs for Crosby

Three new songs will be written by Jimmy Monaco and Johnny Burke for Bing Crosby in "The Road to Singapore." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour are to be co-starred with Crosby in the film which Victor Schertzinger will direct.

Art in Rhode Island; New Theory of Display

By Dorothy Adlow

The Providence Art Club is showing through Oct. 8 water colors and lithographs by John Goss. The artist is head of the department of graphic art at the Rhode Island School of Design.

Mr. Goss divides his energies between two mediums. Sometimes he unites the features of both as in his color lithographs. His aquarelles show latitude both in choice of subject and handling of pigment. In 30 water colors he has portrayed views of hills and islands of Maine, scenes of Cape Ann and the Neponset River. There are street scenes with houses and gardens, waterfalls, and foggy views. Mr. Goss invites all sorts of complexities as his varied and eventful pictures reveal. He wishes to experiment and explore with the materials at hand. There is accordingly an unevenness in his work.

In the many subjects undertaken he seems to be at his best when he paints with clear design and some degree of contrast, when his brushwork is crisp and concise. "Ipswich Dunes," for instance, shows how a few strokes of color judiciously placed may do good service. "Pratt's Island, Maine" is another good example. There is a considerable cleavage between this articulate method and the vague impressionism also practiced by Mr. Goss. We are thinking of pictures like "The Pinnacle" which somehow fail to say anything to us despite our familiarity with the ways and byways of impressionism. That is the more personal method of handling aquarelle, as a broad, allusive wash. But the colors may become turgid, the forms vague, and the effect uncertain. There are moments when such license is warranted and Mr. Goss proves he can indulge in it effectively in some of his black and white lithographs.

Speaking of the prints, the lithograph "Rockport" is one of the handsomest of all the exhibits. There the artist shows himself at his best in co-ordinating all the elements of design, evincing qualities of atmosphere, informing details with meaning. He has managed to impart in terms of neutral tonalities an authentic feeling of a beautiful spot in Rockport, and at the same time to draw a picture which is strong in pictorial elements and impressive in idea.

★ ★ ★

Rhode Island Innovations

There is now an opportunity to see the theory of the new director of the Rhode Island School of Design Museum of Art put into practice. Dr. Alexander Dorner has assembled museum treasures of the Babylonian and Egyptian epochs in one room where they have been carefully installed with the benefits of new lighting devices.

Within one room there is abandoned a practice which has been common in museums, of showing off works of art separately on walls or pedestals, giving prominence to the more precious and rarer exhibits. Dr. Dorner, on the contrary, has assembled the Egyptian and Babylonian articles of utility, cult images, mummies, and ornaments into a co-ordinated display so that there is conveyed something of the character of their original function and mutual enhancement. The idea of separating objets d'art from any context is very recent and a symptom of the decline of handicraft in modern civilization.

Artifacts provide the most palpable and revealing link we have with the remote past. True enough relics remain incised or inscribed with texts (examples are here of ancient seals and cylinders), but word meanings change with the passage of years while artifacts, barring destruction or decay, remain the same. Seen in the aggregate they combine to show a common character of ancient inventiveness, suggesting the calibre of early sensibility, disclosing superstitions and ambitions of ancients through visible manifestations of their thought and action.

These relics of the distant past show the materials commonly used and the shapes popularly favored in drinking and storage vessels, knives and axes, palettes, and ornaments. All these articles were carefully stored in tombs. The best of materials were used, the most delicate craftsmanship was expended upon their fabrication.

The painted pictures, carved reliefs and statues also served as an agency of belief, and the small Ka-statues are carefully installed in special oblong niches. Dr. Dorner has manipulated the lighting ingeniously so that the figures are impressive. Showmanship is exercised in these installations. Some visitors may feel somewhat frustrated for inability to walk around the statues in order to enjoy the contours with complete three-dimensional freedom. The bas-reliefs fare better, incorporated on the surface of the masonry walls, illumined carefully by rays of concealed lights.

Mummies occupy a central position in this display arrangement. Shown in the room are amulets, ceremonial jars, toilet articles, figurines and reliefs. There is installed also a tile frieze from the Procession Street of ancient Babylon.

Time will judge the efficacy of this new system of museum installation. The tendency today is to overcome the utter detachment which has been foisted both upon artists and works of art; a sort of isolation policy. Artists are trying to come back to the fold, to graft themselves upon the social background, to express the essence of thought and belief in our time. In looking at works of art of the past, we have the choice of enjoying the relics in objective detachment, or of recreating their original context from the odd specimens and fragments which have survived.

Harvard Gets String Quartet

From the family and friends of the late Felix M. Warburg of New York, Harvard University has received a fund, bearing his name, to enable it to secure the services of the Stradivarius Quartet during the coming academic year, and, it is hoped, for at least two years thereafter.

The Quartet will give a series of concerts at the Fogg Art Museum and the Germanic Museum, which will be open to the public. There will also be illustrative performances in a course given by the Music Department on the History of the String Quartet; and the Quartet will be prepared to give one or more concerts in each of the seven Houses.

The first in the series of public concerts will be given at the Fogg Art Museum on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 8:15 p. m. The dates of subsequent concerts during the first half year will be announced later.

The members of the Stradivarius Quartet, which was founded by Felix M. Warburg, are Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violin; Bernard Robbins, second violin; Marcel Dick, viola; and Iwan d'Archambeau, cello.

The Stradivarius Quartet have given concerts in the Fogg Art Museum every year since 1929, when the Quartet was founded. It is also well known in many other parts of the United States and in Europe. The concerts hitherto given at the Fog Art Museum have been highly appreciated both by members of the University and by residents of Cambridge, who have welcomed the chance of hearing this distinguished group of musicians.

Cast for DeMille Film

Added to the five-star cast of Cecil B. DeMille's "Northwest Mounted Police," are Akim Tamiroff and Lynne Overman. They have been cast as rival half-breed scouts in a picture which is said to be based on exploits of the Mounties during the Riel Rebellion of 1885. The two players were also teamed in the last two De Mille pictures, "Union Pacific" and "The Buccaneer."

To Film Detroit Story

William Wellman's next assignment for Paramount will be "F. O. B. Detroit," based on Wessel Smitter's novel of the automobile industry. After completing the editing of "The Light That Failed," Mr. Wellman will have a six-month leave. He will report back to the lot April 1, to begin preparation for "F. O. B. Detroit" under a new contract.

Comic Business

Jack Benny — Fred Allen
Radio comedians prepare to resume their radio "feud." Allen returns to the air this evening, and Benny on Sunday.

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH— EVES. 8:30 SHARP MAT. THURS.
Sam H Harris presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
A new comedy by Moss Hart & George S. Kaufman
Eve. 55c-$2.75. Thur.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$1.65

SHUBERT—EVES. 8:30 MAT. TODAY
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
TOO MANY GIRLS
Latest musical Comedy by
RODGERS—HART—MARION
Evs. $1.10 to $3.30. Wed., Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75

WILBUR Eves. 8:30 MAT. TODAY
Katharine CORNELL & THE PLAYWRIGHTS present
S.N. BEHRMAN'S NEWEST SUCCESS
NO TIME for COMEDY
with FRANCIS LEDERER

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Thursday, Friday and Saturday
"BALLERINA" Janine Charrat, Mia Slavenska
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New Hampshire Is Finding Outlets for Felled Timber

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 4—The New England Timber Salvage Administration is already finding an outlet for logs that it purchased to remove the great supply of hurricane-felled timber from the current market.

The first major sale of this timber has been made to the New England Box Company of Winchester, N. H., according to H. Phil Brander, State director for the Salvage administration. This particular sale involves 2,500,000 feet of logs that have been stored in the Ashuelot River.

It is also pointed out that negotiation for a large sale to a British firm, started before the war, have been terminated. It is expected that the current business upturn will make possible a quicker disposal of the logs in orderly marketing conditions than otherwise would have been possible. Samples of the logs have been furnished to experiment laboratories to determine to what new uses the timber may be put.

The large percentage of hurricane felled timber that has been acquired by the Timber Salvage Administration is considered to be sufficient to assure its orderly luquidation without demoralizing the lumber market.

Apple Markets

A program has been worked out for the marketing of New Hampshire apples this year. New Hampshire is joining with other apple producing states, in co-operation with the Federal Department of Agriculture, to market the apples at a fair price and to offer only quality fruit. In order to eliminate the effects of a flow of surplus apples into the market, it has been recommended that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation acquire a large part of the crop, and that the less desirable grades be removed from the fresh apple market by canning, drying, freezing, conversion into juice, ensilage, stock feed, or fertilizer.

The New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, through its co-operative marketing agency, Agricultural Service, Inc., plans to market apples to chain stores this year in the same manner that it has handled its members' potatoes, squash, and other commodities. Farm Bureau leaders found that the large chain organizations were ready to buy locally if they could buy in large lots, so the Agricultural Service was established to represent the individual farmers in the transactions. A single sale is made to a chain and allotted among the various members of the co-operative, who deliver to the chain's stores as directed. Payment is made to the co-operative in one lump, and after deduction of the small per unit cost of operating the co-operative, the funds are distributed among the farmer members.

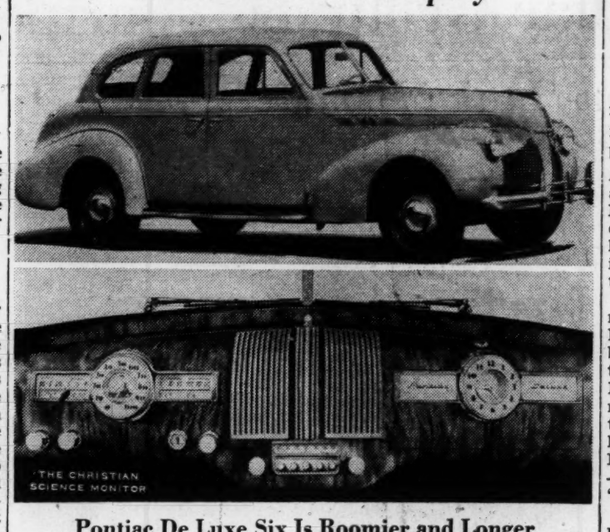
Autumn Traffic

New Hampshire is looking for considerable Fall traffic during the next two or three weeks when the autumn foliage will be at its height. Foliage festivals and tours will be held in several parts of the State. The Eastern Slopes Region Association is devoting this entire week to its first annual fall foliage festival. The program includes two barn dances, one at Jackson and the other at Intervale. Golf sweepstakes are being held every day at the North Conway Golf Club. Special tours into the foliage areas have been laid out and the ski-mobile up Cranmore Mountain is being used to carry tourists to the mountain top where an extensive view of the foliage may be obtained. Weenie roasts and movies are being provided on the mountain top. The White Mountain Camera Club is playing its part in the festival by conducting a fall foliage snapshot contest.

University Courses

The University of New Hampshire is carrying extension education into the various communities of the State. At Manchester courses in the American novel and the historical foundations of contemporary world problems are being given. Credit is to be given for participation in these courses with three hours' credit being given for the course in the American novel toward the degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, and master of arts. The course on historical foundations of contemporary world problems carries with it credit for two hours. The American novel course will be covered by lectures with written tests. Those taking the course will read 10 novels from "The Pathfinder" by Cooper to "Main Street" by Sinclair Lewis. The other course will give students an opportunity to study the various historic forces and factors that have contributed to the present world situation. They will study events, beliefs, and practices of men and nations up through the years. These studies will be aimed at determining the influence they have been in creating the world of today. The course will also cover the rise and development of nationalism, capitalism, and imperialism and brief surveys of European countries will be made to make possible a better understanding of their present positions.

1940 Pontiac on Display



Pontiac De Luxe Six Is Roomier and Longer

Top: De Luxe Six 4-door sedan, 120-inch chassis, and powered by 87-horsepower engine. Wide seats allow ample room for six passengers, with luggage space in the trunk of 20 cubic feet.

Lower: Dash and instrument panel of 1940 Pontiac has been completely re-designed, with a continental walnut finish. Instruments on left are balanced by electric clock, an accessory. Radio speaker grille is in the center.

Larger and Sleeker Pontiac In 17 Designs Now Displayed

A larger and more streamlined 1940 Pontiac automobile in 17 body designs went on public display for the first time in Boston and other major cities throughout the United States today.

The new car's bid for the volume market is being made with a larger low-priced Special Six, while the more exacting and discriminating market will find Pontiac ready with a new luxury Eight known as the Torpedo Eight.

The Silver Streak, which six years ago earned for Pontiac the encomium of the most beautiful thing on wheels, remains the identifying mark. Added luster has been given radiators, grilles, hoods, bumpers, fenders, running boards, and headlamps. Much thought also was given to enhancing the attractiveness of the dash and instrument panels. Detailed specifications and engineering tests reveal the improvements in performance and car handling throughout as well as pointing out the increased room, added comforts, and many new safety features.

The low-priced Special Six comes in five body models, two- and four-door touring sedans, business and sport coupe, and station wagon. A new chassis frame of the Pontiac straight X-type increases the wheelbase 2 inches to 117 inches. Overall length has been increased 8¾ inches.

Bodies are completely new with more room in every direction. Floors are 4 inches lower, thus making the cars easier to step into. Windshields are 1½ inches wider and 1 inch deeper, thus giving 11 per cent increase in glass area. Front seats are 4 inches wider, providing ample room for three passengers with extra elbow room for the driver. Rear seats are 3 inches further forward from the rear axle, thus improving the ride.

N. E. Influence Is Praised

(Continued from Page 1)

speaker said, this country needs to establish itself culturally in the eyes of educated South Americans, more than it needs to emphasize its technological and industrial superiority, which is manifest. With our development of nitrate, copper and oil fields must run the development of cultural relations. "That needs to be emphasized," Mr. Harris said.

Later, departing from his boys' work topic, Mr. Harris said that with all respect for the sincerity of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and his department he hoped the "good neighbor" policy would not be pushed too fast. "One can woo too fast," is the way he phrased it.

"We mustn't make the mistake that South Americans, who are more or less suspicious, will be wooed in one minute or one day until there is better understanding in education and in a cultural way."

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston Rotary and Boston University, presided. Other speakers included Herbert E. Stone, chairman of the Boys' Work Committee, and several of the boys who are recipients of loans from the club for the current college year.

Harvard's History 1 Subject Of Some Academic 'Unbending'

Instruction in the newest and most efficient methods of note-taking is one of four sweeping steps being taken at Harvard this year in an effort to combat what has aptly been termed "educational Darwinism," the theory that a college student "either gets the knowledge or he doesn't," and that if he doesn't, it is no concern of the college.

It is in History 1, the largest non-compulsory course in the college and one whose difficulty has become a legend about the Yard, that the experiment is being tried. Instead of the more conventional methods of presenting their material—which in this case is the history of Europe from the late Roman Empire to the present day—those in charge of History 1 will "unbend" in these ways:

1. Reading assignments will be materially lessened, and some of the more difficult texts—Gibbons' "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire," for example—will be eliminated entirely.

2. At unannounced intervals, checks on the quality (and quantity) of students' work—in addition to the weekly tests which are "terrifying" checks in their own right—will be made. As a further departure from the theory that a student is "on his own," advice will personally be given when the checks display that a student is in need of it.

3. An attempt will be made to see that those students needing further help—tutoring—go to the University Bureau of Supervisors and not to the "cram parlors" about the Square. This is "round 2" in the battle of St. George (the Dean's Office) vs. the Dragon (the commercial tutoring schools), as one official put it.

4. Instruction in note-taking will be given.

The last is the most far-reaching innovation of the four. In the introductory pages of the course Syllabus a complete analysis of the best technique is given. Freshmen this year will have information at the outset which many upperclassmen have learned only after long, harsh, experience.

"The fundamental technique of note-taking may be said to involve: (a) the selection and organization of evidence, and (b) the presentation of generalizations and conclusions from evidence," the Syllabus reads. In order to make the "selection, analysis, and interpretation" of facts intuitive—to master the correct technique—the student should first jot down the general outline of his material, something which can be found in the chapter heads, sub-heads and topic sentences of paragraphs.

Then, after careful reading of the text with its structure in mind, permanent notes can be made. These will consist of the general outline which has been previously noted, plus a concise digest of the evidence belonging logically under each topical heading.

Finally, the notes should be reviewed, and in the margin brief summaries added. This will not only provide a convenient means of review later on, but will help the note-taker to assimilate and memorize the material."

Glamour Due in 1940 Census

Persons who think the Federal census, to be taken next year, will be merely a collection of dry-as-dust figures to grace the shelves of public libraries, are advised differently by Dr. Vergil D. Reed, Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of the Census. The data obtained by the census takers next year, on their decennial visit to every home, apartment, institution, and business establishment in the Country, will guide and influence the Nation's business for the next 10 years, Dr. Reed told the Boston Conference on Distribution at its final session yesterday afternoon.

Instead of furnishing nothing but population statistics for the almanacs, the census obtains detailed information about nearly every phase of American life, he said, making it available to manufacturers, merchants, educators, shippers, editors and others who wish to avail themselves of its peerless information.

"Next year is extra dividend year for the Marketing Man," said Dr. Reed. "Whether he be retailer, wholesaler, manufacturer, marketing consultant, or advertising agent, these dividends will be forthcoming in generous amounts from the sixteenth decennial census.

"Profound and fundamental changes have come to our national life since 1930. In this decade your markets have conformed to new patterns and taken on new characteristics to which it is essential that your plans and policies be adapted. This has happened to industrial and consumer markets, to urban and rural markets, to national and local markets alike. During this same decade our production and distribution structures have felt the force of bewildering shocks ranging from the paralysis of depression, through the uncertainties of reform legislation, to the intoxication of a war boom. These changes are reflected in an astonishing increase in the demands from both governmental and private interests for basic facts to point the way.

"The sixteenth decennial census will include: Population, unemployment and occupations, housing, agriculture, drainage, irrigation, business, manufactures, and mines and quarries. Enumeration for the first four of these fields begins April 1, 1940. For the others enumeration begins January 2, 1940."

Shoe Workers Hit At Labor Finding

Informed that the Boot and Shoe Workers Union will refuse to take cases before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration because of its decision in a Lawrence labor case, Governor Saltonstall today expressed the hope that "the matter will be straightened out."

The Union has protested against the piece rate prices set up for employees in the H. C. Stillman Shoe Company of Lawrence by experts employed by the State Board. The Board ratified the rates.

The Governor expressed confidence in the Board, saying: "So far as I know, the State Board is doing good work and has been a very helpful agency."

The present case is the second in recent weeks in which arbitration by the Board has not been accepted by a labor union. Recently the Warehousemen's Union refused to arbitrate a labor case before the Board but later accepted the Board's proposal that its problems be arbitrated by a special board consisting of two union representatives, two employer representatives, and another member to be selected by them.

Drunken Driving Suspensions Less

Although more Massachusetts automobile licenses and registrations were suspended in September than in the corresponding month last year, there were fewer suspensions for driving under the influence of liquor Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today.

There were 520 more suspensions last September than in September, 1938, a total of 6,424, but the increase was largely due, the Registrar said, to revocations for nonpayment of excise taxes. This law was not in effect last year. For failure to pay excise taxes, 1,394 registrations were revoked in the past month, he revealed.

For driving under the influence of liquor there were 559 suspensions this September, 44 less than a year ago, the Registrar, who makes a vigorous effort to enforce the regulation, declared. There were 700 fewer revocations due to compulsory insurance cancellations this September than last, he said.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As important as the wedding date itself, is the bride's trousseau. Now fortunate indeed is the bride whose doting papa hands her a check book full of signed checks, and no limitations . . . but unfortunately every father isn't in a position to do this. Which is perhaps just as well for most of us; for less thought is often expended in careful selection at such a time. Which may be just fine for the shops; but not so good for the trousseau involved.

Finery of this kind all depends . . . on your allowance, your taste, your type, and last but by no means least, on the sort of life you'll be leading after the honeymoon is over and the actual business of managing a home comes into the picture. Meaning that if yours is a servantless household and it falls upon you to rustle up the morning eggs and bacon, then a wardrobe full of fluffy negligee affairs is out. (We're assuming that you, like many other women, like to zip yourself into the easiest thing imaginable the first thing in the morning.) Which means that a tailored housecoat would be much better at this time of the day. For that matter, if your fortune allows, you can blend tailored items with the more fragile looking type. After all, even the most luxurious tea gowns occasionally pall on the rugged individualist you selected as your husband, and he'd like to see something that looks more down-to-earth once in a while. Needs in every direction are to be found at Makanna, Inc., The Trousseau House of Boston, where the most intriguing window displays halt traffic around 416 Boylston Street daily. Cream white velvet bed jackets, all bescalloped, vie with hostess gowns that give you a new sense of dignity you never knew you had! Mules may be simple things in plain satin, mesh models, or more ornate affairs with a splash or two of gold and silver kid. Then of course there are chaise longue "throws" of silk, spreads, and other items of interest. And to mention something that's way-way low in price; we'll speak of the large oblong doilies we saw for only 69 cents each. At least that's the only way we can think of to describe them quickly. The idea is, however, that on top of each is a copy of one of those colorful Currier and Ives prints! Then they've been finished off so you can wipe them off with a damp cloth. And the base is cork, and there isn't a man around who wouldn't appreciate an occasional look at a luncheon set that is devoid of lace and such!

* * *

Youngsters, Too, Insist on "Style"

It doesn't take the youngsters long to learn just who is who in the way of fashion importance when it comes to their clothes . . . and they soon start referring to their favorite designer in that awed tone we grownups reserve for Lilly Dache and Lucien LeLong. Carole King is a favorite with the young girls who insist on the last word in style at a price that lets them in under the fence. R. H. White features her clothes . . . one of the popular numbers at the moment being a shirtwaist and skirt model that is one piece, but doesn't look it! The waist is of a monotone velveteen with enormous buttons down to the waistline, where a wide belt that matches the Scotch plaid of the swing skirt, wraps around the waist. Best of all, though, is the price which is $7.95. The kind of dress a girl could get a lot of wear out of.

* * *

Wasp-Waist Issue Is Raised

Personally, we're always amused, and often annoyed when headlines shriek something like a command in the way of "You'll be wasp-waisted and full hipped this season!" And we always want to inquire as to just who it is that says all this, and what gave them the idea that we'd be all this. Because, think we, "maybe we will, and maybe we won't." (We usually end up by being just what they said, it's just that we don't want to be pushed.) However, as far as this hip business goes in dresses, we can fool 'em; because Filene's have a good looking black crepe dress for around $16.95 that has a pert little double-decker peplum that snaps on and off. Which means that when we're in the mood we can flare out at the hipline; and when we feel a bit stubborn, we won't. Because we'll take off the peplum and hide it!

P. S. A deep, rich red is Du Barry's "Regal Red" lipstick and whatnot that blends in with the dressy new mode. On the color of the amazingly red tone of the coats of the Royal British Dragoons; which means there's not a hint of anything but a frank red about it. Presented by Richard Hudnut.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Around the Corner—

Turns Turtle Back—The Metropolitan District Commission officer in charge of the Charles River esplanade has been busy all summer warning bicycle riders off the paths and adventurous youngsters off the rafts. Now, on his return from vacation, he finds that he must take over the duty of keeping the turtles off the dry land.

A good-sized snapper, a few days ago, left the conventional confines of the river, crossed the cement walk, climbed a curb, traversed a strip of lawn, and, when discovered, was apparently bent on exploring Beacon Street. The officer, feeling that snapping turtles, dogs, and children might not mix well, finally persuaded the enterprising marine reptile to resume his watery abode in the lagoon, although they didn't see eye to eye on the matter at first.

* * *

Rugged Individualist—A duck whose white-banded gray wings and crested head proclaimed it a stop-over traveler, fraternized with the resident mallards on the Charles River lagoon one day recently. As a friendly hand scattered peanuts on the water, the mallards came rushing to the spot with expectant quacks. But the stranger remained aloof, regarding the procedure with indifference. Evidently he hadn't lived where ducks get hand-outs.

* * *

Eight Floor Bounce—It was interesting enough when Games Slayter of the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, in addressing the Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler, displayed cloth made of glass. It was more of a surprise when he pointed to marbles as the first step in making this textile fabric. And it was—to many listeners—the biggest surprise of all when he reported that these marbles were so tough that he had seen them dropped from a tenth story window and watched as they bounced up again to the eighth floor—with no sign of breakage.

Williamstown to Get Film-Making Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 4—A photographic materials industry is to be established in Williamstown shortly. The Gevaert Company of America, Inc., American distributors of the well known Belgian-made films and papers bearing that name, has acquired a factory here and expects to begin production within a few months.

In addition to importing large quantities of ordinary roll films, film packs and printing papers, the Gevaert concern supplies special films for several popular American made miniature cameras and inexpensive home motion picture cameras.

The Gevaert factory in Belgium early entered the field of commercial motion picture film production and has maintained a large output.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 5

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
Shortwave
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 11.73mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Oct. 5

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

30 DAYS
TRIAL MEMBERSHIP
$1.75
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave., Boston

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"Brevities"	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Men and Books"	Les Brown's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Army Recruiting program	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Rhythmic Romance"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Warings Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Mayor John Lyons	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen; comedy; music	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Leighton Gray's Orch. Harper's Varieties
7:45		Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"		
8:00	"Honolulu Bound"; comedy; music	John M. Lynch, talk	Hollywood Playhouse: "Michael and Mary"	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	Housing talk
8:15		"Midweek Function"			Celia Page, soprano
8:30	Paul Whiteman's Orch.; war news	25th Anniversary of American Society of	Variety program vocalists; comedy; orch.	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45				Everett Hoagland's Or.	"Prairie Pals"
9:00	Fredric March; F. Eldridge in "Tomorrow and Tomorrow"; music	Composers, Authors, and Publishers: Alfred E. Smith; George M. Cohan; Jane Froman;	The New Fred Allen Show: Wynn Murray; Ned Sparks; P. Van Steeden's Orch.; sketch	Network program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Edwin C. Hill	
9:30				"The Cosmopolitans"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				"The Cosmopolitans"	
10:00	"Road to Peace"	Albert Spalding; Conrad Thibault, etc.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Concert Orchestra	National Forum: Senator La Follette, Wisconsin		News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports: news		Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music: weather			"Romance in Rhythm"	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Sen. Johnson, Colorado	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:30	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:45		Music You Want; news	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	News Service	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	News from Abroad	"You Name It"; musical	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	Caroline Cabot	comedy program	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"You Name It"; musical	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	"Musical Clock"	comedy program	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	"Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	"The Handy Man"	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Don Artiste, pianist	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Memories"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Mildred W. Carlson	"John's Other Wife"; sk	"Musical Memories"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Just Plain Bill"; sk	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk	"We Women"	"Woman in White"; sk	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	War news; talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Presenting Ramona
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Tex and Slim
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Virginia Hays, songs	"Tone Tapestries"	World Series Baseball Game: N. Y. Yankees vs. Cincinnati Reds	
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	"Song Shoppers"		"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	"Song Shoppers"		
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Ideas That Came True"; "Democracy"	"Betty and Bob"; sk	World Series Baseball Game: New York Yankees vs. Cincinnati Reds	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	"Rhythm and Song"; soloist; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"		"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family"; sk		"Valiant Lady"; drama		Soprano recital
2:45	"Mellow Moments"		Hymns of All Churches		News Service
3:00	News Service	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	World Series Baseball Game: New York Yankees vs. Cincinnati Reds	Sport reports
3:15	"Varieties"	"The Chase Twins"	"Ma Perkins"; drama		Sport reports
3:30	War news; music	Mass. Library Associat'n	Pepper Young's Family		Sport reports
3:45	Richard Maxwell	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
4:00	Mayfair Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	"Rhythm Romance"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	Clark Crandall, songs	Sport reports
4:45		Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sport reports
5:00	"March of Games"	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	'Patterns in Swing'	Woody Herman's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	'Patterns in Swing'	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Highway Safety	Sports; news	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Melody Mart"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	Judith Arlen, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Dance Orchestra	News dramatizations	"Moon Magic"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45		Dance Orchestra	"Leaders in Dance Time"	"Moon Magic"	Amer. Legion speaker
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"Don't Forget"; quiz program	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Dance Music	Housing talk
8:15				Dance Music	Texas Ramblers
8:30	"Strange As It Seems"; war news	Joe Penner program: comedy; songs; orch.	"Those We Love"; dramatic sketch	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45				Dick Stabile's Orch.	Anthony Guarino, tenor
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Vicki Chase, soprano; Tom Thomas, baritone. America's Town Meeting of the Air: "How Can We Defend Democracy in America Now?"	"Good News of 1940"; Walter Huston in "Elmer the Great"; Fanny Brice; Orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour			Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	
9:45					
10:00	Henry L. Stimson on "Neutrality"		Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Albert Coates, pianist; Wendy Barrie; John Trotter's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
10:15				News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	George Harris' Orch.		Concert Revue: Henry Weber's Orchestra; so-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Dance Orchestra			Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:30	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Ramona's Orchestra	Frankie Starr's Orch.
11:45		"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Johnny Magee's Orch.	News Service

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Boston University Coach Recalls Familiar Grounds—Former Gridiron Greats

Pat Hanley Fondly Recalls Grid Game at Braves Field

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Coach LeRoy B. "Pat" Hanley leads his Boston University charges into National League Field to meet Upsala on Oct. 21, do not be surprised if he forgets momentarily about the game at hand to travel backwards in thought to the last time he appeared there with a football team.

Being a conscientious coach, Pat of course will not let his thoughts dwell too long on that memorable day in 1926, but he would not be human if he did not stop and say to himself, "So here is where it happened." And he will probably draw his assistants Al Kawal and Walt Holmer aside for a brief moment and tell them the following story.

With the Indians

"Just 13 years ago when my brother, Dick, and I were coaching out at Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Kansas, we came East to this very spot—then called Braves Field — to play Boston College. That year the Indians had the strongest team ever developed at the Institute, and went through 13 games undefeated.

"That game with the B. C. boys, however, was one for the books. It had everything—drama, suspense, freak plays, and thrills. We came here boasting victories over Drury, Wichita, Still College, Morningside, Dayton, Jackson, Bucknell, and Loyala. We had scored 403 points to 21 for our opponents. Yet with 20 minutes of that ball game left, we were behind 21 to 0.

Tied Score

"In that remaining 20 minutes, we had tied the score, had a fourth touchdown recalled because an end on the opposite side of the play was offside, and missed a field goal by a fraction of an inch.

"And believe me, I never want to see another field goal come as close as that one did without going over. Son Jennings, our dropkicker, had booted the ball 56 yards as straight as an arrow. The ball hit the cross-bar, bounced into the air, came down to hit the cross-bar again, and fall lazily back in the direction from which it came.

"The game ended with the score 21 to 21. We went on that season to beat Michigan Agricultural, St. Xavier, Tulsa, and the Hawaii All-Stars. Altogether that season we scored 558 points to 42 for the opposition. Our fullback, McLain, scored 253 points himself.

Happy Without Thrills

"But I will be satisfied today if we can win without all the thrills of that game. And with the games with Franklin and Marshall and Western Reserve under belts, I don't think we will have much trouble."

That little bit of reminiscing, however, is not due for another three weeks, and as yet the games with Franklin and Marshall and Western Reserve are still to be played. In fact, after today, only two days must pass before Hanley leads his eleven into another ball park, this time Fenway Park, to meet the Diplomats from Lancaster, Pa.

Pat would like it exceedingly if this were the week end for the Upsala game, for as he said yesterday at Nickerson Field, (where he went into the above reminiscing for the benefit of the writer), "I would feel a lot better if the boys had game experience before meeting Franklin and Marshall."

Only Two Seniors

Hanley's remarks were based on the fact that the Terrier team this year is green. Only two seniors—which make up exactly two-thirds of the number of seniors on the squad—are listed to start, Capt. Paul Sullivan at tackle and Ray Needham at center. The rest of the line-up will consist of juniors and sophomores, with the latter being greatest in number.

"With this team we are building for the future," Pat declared. "Therefore the season will not be an insured success if we win the first game, nor utterly lost if we lose. Practically all of the boys will be back next year, more experienced, older, and better equipped to win football games."

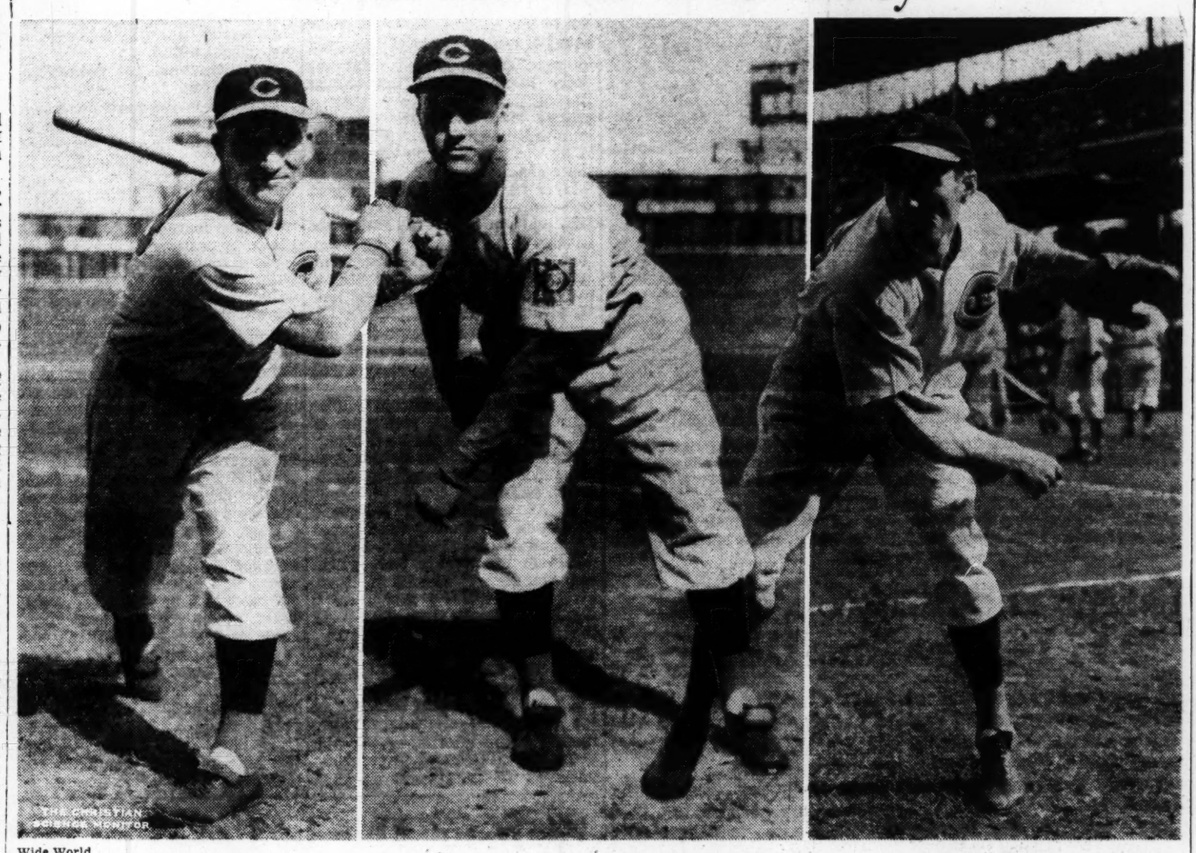
The starting line-up Saturday will probably find Fitzpatrick and MacDonald at end. Captain Sullivan and Valas or Rooney at tackle, Cremens and Hartley at guard, Needham at center, and Salvati, Pantano, Wedemeyer, and Cassidy in the backfield.

Fort Worth Wins

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 4 (AP)—Iron man Ray Starr pitched Fort Worth to its eighth Dixie baseball title last night, muzzling Nashville's Vols with a masterful, two-hit 6-0 shutout in the seventh game of the Southland's baseball classic.

The Fort Worth triumph climaxed the amazing drive of a fourth-place club that barely hung on in the first round of the Shaughnessy play-off, waded through Dallas in the titular series, and then outplayed Nashville.

Former Bees Now 'In the Money'



Wide World

Al Simmons (left) and Milt Shoffner (center), who were sold to the Cincinnati Reds from the Boston Bees during the current season, and John Niggeling (right), once the property of the Bees, are available to Bill McKechnie against the Yankees in present World Series.

Schacht Entertains Crowd Of Early Stadium Arrivals

YANKEE STADIUM, NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Lured by baseball's biggest spectacle, this big concrete arena began filling rapidly today for the first game of the World Series between the New York Yankees and the Cincinnati Reds and crowd estimates of 50,000 seemed sure to be reached.

The skies still were overcast and the field soggy from several days of rain, but the temperature seemed higher and within an hour after the gates opened (10 a. m., E. S. T.) some 10,000 noisy fans had filtered into the bleacher and unreserved grandstand sections.

Schacht Led Band

A band in deep centerfield, led, aided and abetted by Al Schacht, a baseball player who has been a clown at every World Series since 1920, entertained the early comers.

Big Red Ruffing, ace of the Yankees pitching staff, was expected to start opposite Paul Derringer, who led the Reds to the first National League pennant in 20 years.

This would give the game the starting pitchers that took this same mound in July at Baseball's Annual All-Star game.

Yankees Bat

The Yankees, who like to get about their business early, began filing from under the stands at 11:23 a. m., several minutes ahead of schedule, and lolled around in their dugout while groundskeepers lined and dragged the basepaths.

Under Schacht's direction the bleacherites chorused the Yankee's theme song—"Roll Out The Barrel." Shortly before noon the bleachers, which seat 14,000 persons, were almost jammed.

The first reserved seat patrons were Sergt. and Mrs. John H. Smith of the Connecticut State Police, New Haven. They came in about 10:30 and said it was their 12th World Series.

The Yankees galloped onto the diamond at 11:40 for hitting practice.

Coach Mansfield Makes Shifts In Bates Backfield

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 4—Several changes were made in the Bates football squad yesterday as the Bobcats again took up hard work in preparation for Saturday's meeting with Harvard. Most of the shifts were in the backfield and were primarily to strengthen the blocking back position and the fullback position, both of which are badly in need of replacements.

Much time was spent on the blocking back position in particular. Jim O'Sullivan, who played some of last season at the position but has been at right halfback this season, seemed to be headed for that position. In addition, Coach Mansfield has Parmenter and Andrews for blocking backs. Johnny Daikus, usually listed as a regular tackle, was also tried out in the position.

Sal Gianquinto, a newcomer since the squad returned from training camp was seen as a possible replacement for the fullback position, which at the present time is filled by lettermen Mike Buccigross, and Joe Simonetti, who has had some varsity experience.

Sporting Around the Hub

Busy Week End in Sports Ahead

This week end is due to be a busy one as far as the sports world is concerned. Besides the baseball highlight of the year, the World Series, there will also be a full week end of college and professional football.

It is just possible that Sunday may see the conclusion of the World Series, if the weather man does not interfere. On that day the fourth game is scheduled to be played in Cincinnati, and if the Yankees take four straight, baseball will be all over until spring training.

Although some of the colleges have already played one or two games this fall, this Saturday sees the Ivy League go into action for the first time. Harvard meets Bates, Yale plays Columbia, Princeton opens with Williams, Penn is host to Lafayette, and Cornell greets Syracuse. Brown will be playing its second game when it meets Amherst.

Throughout the country there will be other games, some of which will be major in importance, while others will approach that estate. These games include Fordham and Alabama, Michigan State and Michigan, Nebraska and Minnesota, Georgia Tech and Notre Dame, Holy Cross and Louisiana State, Northwestern and Oklahoma, Oregon and Stanford, Southern California and Washington State, and U. C. L. A. and Washington U.

* * *

Fencing, a sport recognized last year after a lapse of several years at Boston University, was due to get under way today, with candidates meeting Capt. Charles Vical at the new fencing headquarters at 178 Newbury Street. Practice will not start until Friday. Coach Vical is a former Olympic champion and one of the world's outstanding fencers.

* * *

It was with relief that Harvard learned last night that Capt. Torbie Macdonald will be able to play against Bates Saturday if necessary. Macdonald injured his leg during a kicking drill earlier in the week, and it appeared at first that he might be out some time. There should be an entirely different feeling in the Harvard camp during the game if it is felt that Torbie can go into action if he is needed, rather than if they had to get along without him.

* * *

Coach Lew Manly sent his Tufts squad out for a signal drill yesterday but called it in again after 10 minutes because of the rain. The rest of the practice session was spent in the clubhouse, reviewing assignments for Saturday's game with Middlebury, and running through the movies of last year's game with the Panthers.

* * *

At Northeastern, Coach Jimmy Dunn carried out his promise to concentrate on pass defence. With his ace passer, Ken Harding, out of the game with New Hampshire Saturday, Dunn spent some time with three boys who will be called upon to do the Husky passing—Ed Barry, Alex Struzziero, and Ray Yetten. Ronnie Tubbs will take over Harding's kicking duties.

G. C.

Tradition Alone Remains For 'Big Three' Football

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Each succeeding year, as football rolls around, the term 'Big Three' grows more and more remote. The 'Big Three,' Harvard, Yale and Princeton once dominated football and the college athletic world as well. The big name coaches were there, Walter Camp, Percy Haughton, Tad Jones and Bill Roper; the All-America players were sought there first, and their activities and games were headlines whenever football news took prominence.

The history of the decline and fall of the 'Big Three' is not to be traced to any one instance. There were a succession of occurrences which contributed, really not so much to the fall of the 'Big Three' as the rise of others. Other colleges sought a share in the publicity and fame of the 'Big Three' and they captured it so well that the 'Big Three' has faded to a whisper.

Beginning Schedule

This Saturday Harvard, Yale, and Princeton open their 1939 grid schedules with Bates, Columbia, and Williams respectively. In the bearded days gone by this would signalize the beginning of the football season, but the whole atmosphere is changed. Before the 'Big Three' starts to roll, there have already been games played that overshadow the best contest that triple combine can hope to produce throughout the schedule.

What game on the Harvard, Yale, or Princeton schedule can hope to match the magnitude of the games played last week end such as Notre Dame-Purdue, Washington-Pittsburgh, or Vanderbilt-Rice, to name the more prominent? The dignity of the 'Big Three' is above making comment regarding this sort of situation, but we wonder if it has not been the wealth of those very institutions which has played, and is still paying, the biggest part in bringing the situation about.

Sturdy, Not Wealthy

All three are inherently more or less certain of drawing the succeeding generations of their very own past athletic "greats." Football teams of the modern age today are roster lists of, for the most part, young men who have had little knowledge of the ease resulting from wealth. The "Big Three" has roster lists of youngsters who have cut many of the corners of hardiness through the recreational entertainment of the automobile and other "softening" influences.

The old story of the football coach seeking material who picked the farm hand because he pointed the way by lifting the plow to signalize the direction is more literal than figurative. Colleges have caught and passed the Harvards, the Yales, the Princetons, and like colleges as far as football is concerned other than tradition, and the "Big Three," at least temporarily, has gone into the discard.

In the meantime, waiting for the return, it is intensely interesting to watch the one-time "Big Three" struggle against the odds with a courage that eventually will bring results.

Savard Seeking Coach to Take Over Canadiens

MONTREAL (CP) — President Ernest Savard of Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League has announced members of the team have been instructed to report here Oct. 16 for training. Defenceman Cy Wentworth is the only one of last year's Flying Frenchmen signed to a new contract so far.

All the regulars have been instructed to report in addition to a number of amateurs. These include Skipper Bean of Listowel, Ont., defenceman who played in England last year; Joe Benoit, former right wing ace of Trail Smoke Eaters; Buddy O'Connor, Gerry Heffernan and Pete Morin of Montreal Royals; Ray Malenfant of Quebec Aces of the Quebec Senior Hockey League.

Allan Shields and Maurice Groghan, former defencemen of Montreal Maroons, also will seek berths with the Canucks.

The team still is without a coach. Savard has been looking without success for a leader. He expects to have the matter settled by the week end.

White Sox Meet Cubs in Series For City Title

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—World Series or no World Series, the baseball spotlight in Chicago is focused on the opening game of the City Series tonight between the White Sox and Cubs.

While the Yankees and Cincinnati Reds are battling it out for the world title, this city's two big league clubs will be fighting for the municipal diadem.

Given fair weather, a crowd of 30,000 or more may pour into the White Sox park tonight to see Johnny Rigney and the Cubs' Larry French pitch in the initial game. This will be the first night game in the history of the series started in 1903.

Since then the Sox have won 15 and the Cubs five. The Sox have won the last four.

The series is for the best four out of seven. The first two are scheduled for Comiskey Park, then the third, fourth and, if necessary, fifth at Wrigley Field. Should the series go more than five games the teams move back to Comiskey Park.

Violet Passing Distinct Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Since Dr. Mal Stevens took over the coaching helm at University Heights, the Violet has been known throughout the nation as an outstanding exponent of the forward pass. In the six seasons of competition (1934 to 1939 including Saturday's 7-6 victory over Colgate) under the former Yale University player and coach, New York University has completed 362 passes out of 801 attempts for a total gain of 4,729 yards.

The record follows:

	Tried	Made	Inter	Gain
1934	138	55	14	685
1935	132	71	10	946
1936	146	69	15	968
1937	171	85	12	1,097
1938	183	78	17	981
1939	11	4	2	52
	801	362	70	4,729

N. Y. U. is likely to be air minded again this fall as Coach Stevens has several good passers ready for duty. Ed. Boell, one of the East's star passing backs last season, will be the Hall of Famers chief air threat. The former Samuel Tilden High School (Brooklyn, N. Y.) player has completed 88 passes for a total gain of 936 yards in his two seasons of competition. He added to the list Saturday with a pass that gained 25 yards against the Maroons. Other better than average "pitchers" are Joe La Manna, Stanley Mikulka, Alexander Campanis, Joseph Frank, Joseph Consagra, Bill Galu, Harold Auer, Joe Gandley and Jim Tighe.

Louisiana Speeds Up

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 4 (AP)—With his aerial attack curtailed for the important intersectional duel with Holy Cross, Coach Bernie Moore is gearing the Louisiana State University running game to high speed.

Since Ashford Simes, most accomplished Tiger pass tosser, is still out with a shoulder injury, Leo Bird, sophomore, is working in his place.

The Tigers will have the services of two players, Jake Staples, powerhouse senior fullback, and T. J. Price, little soph halfback, both of whom missed the Mississippi game last week because of injuries.

Frisch Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Frankie Frisch yesterday signed the contract calling for him to manage the Pittsburgh Pirates for two years.

Frisch's appointment to succeed Pie Traynor was announced several days ago by William Benswanger, President of the club. Salary terms were not announced.

Eagles Awaiting Hawks

Now that the debut of Frank Leahy as head coach at Boston College has been pronounced a success, the Eagles are in the midst of serious preparations for the invasion of St. Joseph's College Friday. The Hawks will face the Eagles in a night tilt which is expected to draw 20,000 people to Alumni Field.

While fans are still talking about Lou Montgomery, Coach Leahy is faced with the problem of selecting a starting team for the coming clash. Vito Ananis, who spelled Lou at right half, turned in a star-studded showing also, but it seems that the Brockton ace will be in the starting line-up.

Bob Jauron of Nashua, N. H. did well enough to assure himself of a first-string assignment again this week. Al Lukachick is still pressing Dick Harrison for the first string left end post, but Gene Goodreault seems definitely set for the right flank job.

George Kerr will start at right guard in place of Dave White. At left guard spot will be Capt. Ernie Schwotzer. John Yauckoes may displace Al Morro at right tackle, but Joe Manzo earned a starting post this week by his stellar brand of play at left tackle last Saturday.

Pete Cignetti may replace Frank Davis at fullback and Hank Toczylowski may be at quarterback in place of Ed Cowhig.

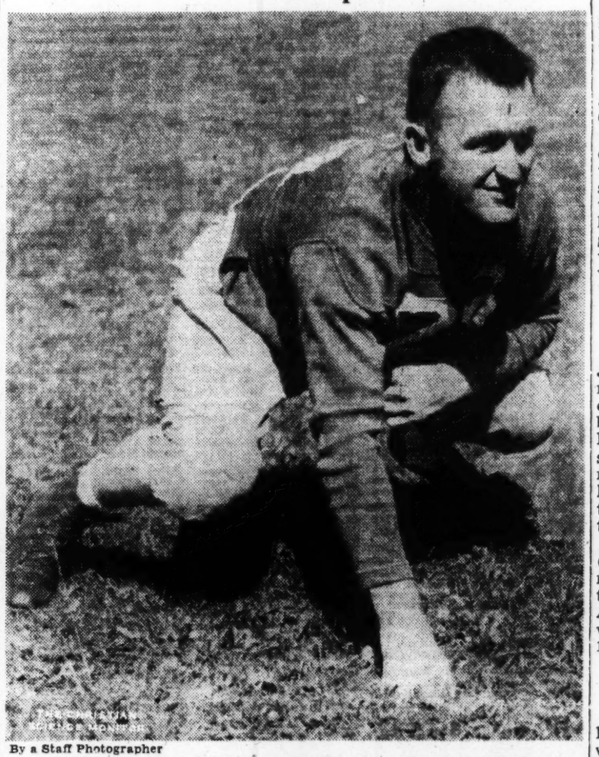
Crisler Tells Why

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—One of the favorite stories of Fritz Crisler, head football coach at the University of Michigan, is the way he first became interested in the grid sport.

Crisler, a freshman at Chicago, was watching football practice. Suddenly he was bowled over by Coach Alonzo Stagg, who was leaping away from a wide end sweep. When they both regained their feet Stagg looked Crisler up and down and asked: "Why aren't you out for football?"

It seemed like a good idea to Crisler and the next afternoon he reported for freshman practice.

Won His Spurs



By a Staff Photographer

Charlie Cremens has won the nomination from Coach Pat Hanley to start at guard for Boston University against Franklin and Marshall at Fenway Park Saturday. Although he was a regular last year after Rolly Bernard was injured, Cremens had to stave off the rushes of several newcomers who were after his job.

New Study Methods Urged

Because use of commercial tutoring schools by Harvard athletes in the past opened the door to charges of commercialism, William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics, has urged all coaches to recommend that players use the new College Bureau of Supervision, it was learned today.

In the past, athletes—especially football players—have been so completely occupied by their training activities that many have been forced to attend the commercial tutoring schools before examinations in order to "cram." This gave rise to accusations that Harvard was paying bills at these schools in order to keep inferior scholars in college. Although denied by Mr. Bingham, this accusation has continued to harrass him spasmodically, and his most recent action is interpreted as an effort to destroy once and for all any basis for such rumors.

All Alike

"We will treat athletes exactly as we do other students," Stanley C. Salmen, secretary to the Committee on Supervision of Students, declared today. He stated that it will be his policy not to see any student more than one series of times for the same subject unless he has "an acceptable excuse." Neglect of work for athletic activity will not be an acceptable excuse, it was indicated.

Provision will be made at the College Bureau of Supervision for all students—athletes or not—who need help and cannot afford it, but teaching there will not include high-pressure "cram sessions" before examinations.

Hanna Released

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (AP)—James Harrison (Truck) Hanna, manager of the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League, has been given his unconditional release. President Dave Fleming said Hanna was a "good baseball man and we found no fault with his work . . . but it is the policy of the club to make changes now and then."

Unofficial channels said Arnold (Jigger) Statz, veteran outfielder, might become manager if he wants the job. Hanna had been with the Angels 15 years. He was a catcher with the New York Yankees in 1916-17-18.

Colonels Ahead

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4 (AP)—Big Jim Weaver pitched the Louisville Colonels of the American Association into a 3-2 lead in the Little World Series last night by setting down the Rochester Red Wings of the International League, 5 to 2.

Wildcat Harriers Ready for Bates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 4—Although still undecided as to the complete team he will run against Bates in the opening harrier meet here Friday, Paul Sweet, cross-country coach at the University of New Hampshire, today named eight men who in all probability will receive a starting call.

Four lettermen are included in the list, led by Ted Underwood of Milford, one of New England's top-flight cross-country men, and Jack Kirk of Bayard, Nebraska. Sweet said today he also expects a few points from John Swasey of Exeter and Hap Atwood of Pelham.

Other likely looking starters are Paul Shaw of Bristol, Ray Rivers of Andover, Bob Mullen of Concord, and Clint Huntoon of Danbury.

Dutton's Hopes High

PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 4 (Canadian Press)—Convinced he has material for the best team the New York Americans ever have sent into a National Hockey League campaign, Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton arrived yesterday to open the Americans' training season here.

"We'll be better balanced than ever before," said Dutton as he prepared for the opening today of the amateur school which precedes the major league team's training.

Dutton's amateur prospects will train here until Oct. 10, and the professionals will start drills Oct. 11.

Wilson Voted Letter

John Gregg Wilson, '41 of Littleton, Mass., who stroked the Harvard varsity crew to victory in the Challenge Cup races at the Henley Royal Regatta at Henley, England, last July, has been voted a Major H at Harvard.

The Committee also voted a Minor H to James Shand, 3d '40 of Lancaster, Pa., as a reward for his work in managing the crew's trip to the Henley Regatta.

SPORTS

The regular daily sports pages of The Christian Science Monitor include expert coverage by special writers as well as Associated Press reports of current golf tournaments at home and abroad.

The Monitor's readers enjoy the clean, sportsmanlike way in which the best athletics and games are reviewed in its sports pages. You will find them distinctive, accurate, and entertaining.

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Cincinnati Manager Is Equipped With Knowledge of World Series Encounters

Yankees Face Experienced Leadership of McKechnie

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct 4—As the Yankees and Cincinnati Reds plunged into this 1939 World Series here today in the stadium beside the winding Harlem River, there was a mounting feeling among men who should know that this classic will not turn into another walkaway for the club managed by Joseph Vincent McCarthy. Regardless of the outcome of this first game, wise baseball folk are contending that before the final strike has been tossed plateward, the Yankees will be aware of unexpected opposition from Bill McKechnie's hustling National Leaguers.

A number of reasons are posted for this growing suspicion—the law of averages against the Yankees winning four straight World Series crowns, the leadership acumen of McKechnie, the questionable condition of the New York pitching staff, the ever-present possibility that one bad break will change the complexion of the classic, and the flattering records of a pair of husky pitchers named Derringer and Walters. These are a few of the factors that were winning new National League support as the start of the series approached yesterday and early today.

Won Hard Way

Cincinnati won its pennant the hard way. With stout opposition from the Cardinals and, at times, the Cubs, the Reds were pushed to one of the greatest flag races in the history of a circuit marked by close finishes. In the final months, the Cards showed an amazing kick. Only a team of champions could have held them at a distance; only a club managed by a highly capable strategist, such as Uncle Will McKechnie. But the Reds possessed the necessary balance and hustle to make the grade, and it may be that this momentum and spark will end this tiresome reign of the New York team.

McCarthy currently is up against—you might call it a factor—that was not present as he won those other three World Series championships. In battling for this one, he faces the keen experting and lengthy experience of McKechnie. True, Joe was meeting a smart Bill Terry in the classic of 1936 and '37—a pilot whose maneuvering was more or less outstanding in the National League pennant races of those years. But even Memphis Bill was not rich with the background which lies at the disposal of McKechnie, the canny Scot. McCarthy last fall met Gabby Hartnett, a freshmen in the managerial field.

Can Hit Homers

Of course, if you do not have the ball club, you cannot outmaneuver anybody. But McKechnie certainly has the best balanced outfit the National League has thrown into an October series for several campaigns. It resembles the typical American League club, with a flair for the home run. Not as consistent as the Yankees, perhaps, but a band of opportunists who seem gifted with the mysterious faculty of producing in the so-called clutches. The heart of the offense is located around the bats of Frank McCormick, Ival Goodman and Ernie Lombardi, but at crucial stages of the recent flag race other less prominent members powdered balls against and beyond the fences.

However, you can depend—and McCarthy can also—that McKechnie will squeeze every ounce of available fire and strength out of the team under him. No trick will be missed in this campaign to dethrone the Yankees. If somewhere along the line an opening presents itself, Bill will jump through and pull his players after him. The memory of how the manager rallied his players when they seemed destined to tailspin in the September drive lingers with those here on the scene of battle.

Waited 20 Years

The Reds waited 20 years for a second chance at World Series fame and fortune. Following their victory in the memorable 1919 classic, they gradually slumped to the bottom of the National League standing. As late as 1926 they made the first division with a second-place finish. But by '31 they had hit the cellar with a resounding crash and there they stayed for four successive years. Until Larry MacPhail, and later Warren Giles and McKechnie, came along to build up an almost worthless franchise, the Reds were annually assigned to eighth place.

Many people would like to believe that MacPhail was the man who assembled the 1939 Reds. Larry found some of the players now wearing Cincy uniforms, but not until McKechnie arrived on the scene did the team assume championship proportions. Bill made the transformation by picking up Bucky Walters, Junior Frey, Billy Werber and Gene Thompson. MacPhail may have built the framework of the balloon, but it took the Scot to complete it and get it up into the air.

Around the Lobby With The Baseball Chatter

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Baseball men, after business hours, always sit around unreeling baseball yarns.

Joe Devine, the Yankee scout who became famous by touting Joe Di Maggio when other major league clubs were passing him up, is having much fun at the World Series conclaves telling how Beans Reardon broke in as an umpire.

Devine was manager of a team at Calgary, Alberta, several years ago, and the day before the season opened he was summoned to the door of his hotel room by a loud rapping. There, a 135-pound, 21-year-old youngster took an oratorical stance and declared:

"Mr. Devine, I am John Reardon, and I am going to umpire your game tomorrow. I just want you to know that I am going to call them as I see them, and you better attend to your own knitting, or else I'll throw you out of the game."

Devine says it is the only time he ever was ordered out of a game before it started.

* * *

Reardon, of course, is one of the four arbiters working the series here. He also is a former member of the Cincinnati Reds of several years ago.

* * *

They're telling a tale about Bill Werber of the Reds, who pushed his way through the mob in the Cincinnati dressing room the day they clinched the pennant, pounded Owner Powel Crosley on the back and said, "I want to congratulate you, Mr. Crosley, on having such a good ball club."

* * *

Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals bumped into Bill McKechnie, the Reds' manager, in a hotel lobby last night and said so all could hear, "Bill, the Reds will have to improve a lot to beat our club next year."

* * *

Casey Stengel of the Boston Bees was spreading sweet words around about Sebastian Sisti, his rookie second baseman from Hartford, Conn. Casey asserted Sisti was so good Tony Cuccinello would have to play third base next season. Ho, hum.

* * *

Frank Frisch, new Pirate skipper, is aiming to collect another Gas House Gang at Pittsburgh.

"I don't want to say too much this early," he told interviewers, "but I am going to have an aggressive team—and I mean it. The way I feel is that if a player doesn't want to play baseball, he ought to be in some other business."

It's a good trick, even if, etc.

* * *

Bill McKechnie is shying away from acting as a ticket broker for his friends this series . . . Says at Pittsburgh in 1925 he wound up $500 short buying 'em for pals who forgot to shell out . . . Being a bat boy for the New York Yankees sounds like a good job: Tim Sullivan, at 20, has been picking them up four years and voted a $1,000 cut in four World Series, in addition to his salary . . . Buddy Rosar of the Yanks thinks third baseman Jim Tabor of the Red Sox has a stronger arm and faster ball than Bucky Walters and ought to take up pitching . . . Buck McCormick, one of the best fielding players in the National League, once was fired for dropping a creamer and sugar bowl worth $150 while working in a glass emporium.

* * *

The last shutout in a world series was pitched by Lon Warneke of the Chicago Cubs against Detroit in the 1935 opener . . . The Reds have scored in the first inning 46 times this season and gone on to win 38 of the games . . . Paul Derringer opened the 1931 Series for the Cardinals against the Philadelphia Athletics and struck out about nine of the first dozen men who faced him . . . But he missed Al Simmons, who broke up the ball game with a home run . . . Now the two are teammates with the Reds.

English Soccer Teams Resume

LONDON (CP)—All but six of the 88 clubs in the English League will resume competitive football on a regional basis Oct. 21. The teams will be divided into eight sections to operate with a minimum of traveling and other expenses.

Western and Northwest sections will play 12 teams each, Northeast and East Midlands will each have 11, and Midland and Southwest eight. The South has been divided into two divisions—A and B—each with 10 teams.

Three first division teams, Aston Villa, Sunderland and Derby County have decided not to run teams, the other non-participants being Exeter City, Gateshead and Ipswich Town of the Third Division.

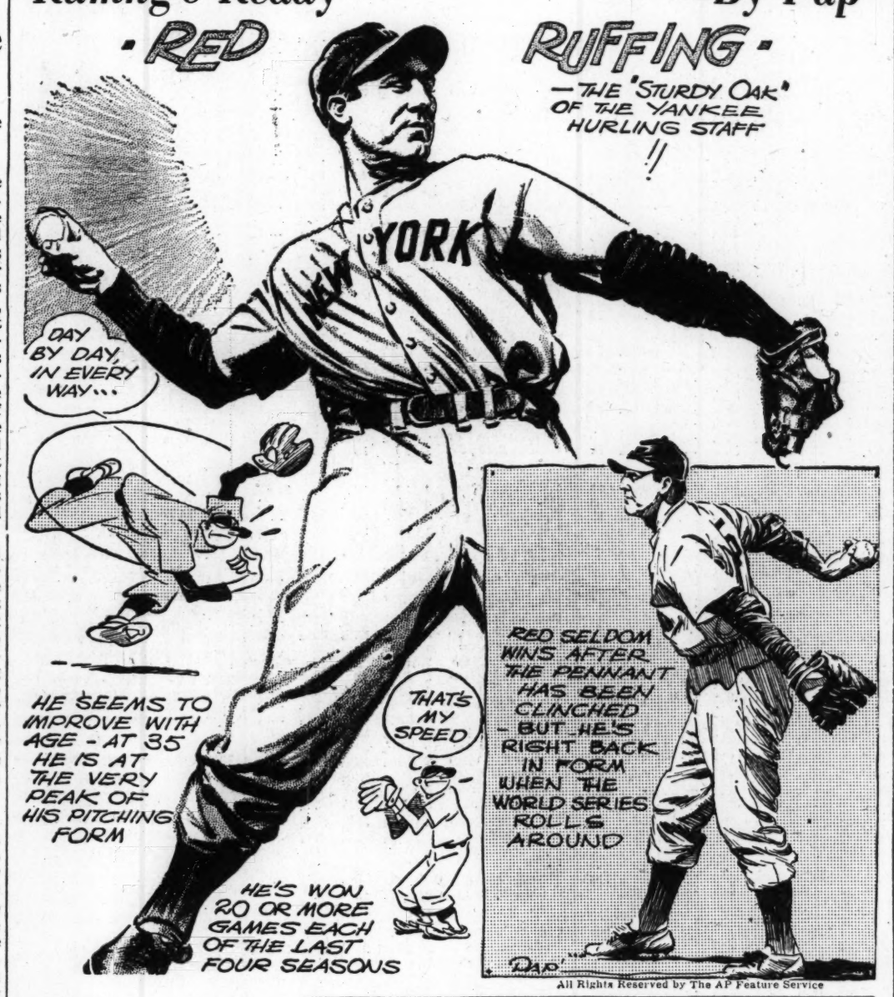
Previous indications were that seven sections would start play Oct. 14. Scottish League authorities announced a week ago that two Regional Leagues would open Oct. 14.

Wolverines Chip In

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Bill Vollmer, Michigan's 23-year-old tackle from Manistee is glad he's a football player.

When he lost his wallet, containing tuition money he'd worked all summer to save, fellow Wolverine football players decided to present him with a purse containing the same amount he'd lost. Each man had chipped in all the cash he could spare.

Ruffing's Ready —By Pap'


RED RUFFING
—THE 'STURDY OAK' OF THE YANKEE HURLING STAFF
YORK
DAY BY DAY, IN EVERY WAY...
HE SEEMS TO IMPROVE WITH AGE - AT 35 HE IS AT THE VERY PEAK OF HIS PITCHING FORM
THAT'S MY SPEED
HE'S WON 20 OR MORE GAMES EACH OF THE LAST FOUR SEASONS
RED SELDOM WINS AFTER THE PENNANT HAS BEEN CLINCHED - BUT HE'S RIGHT BACK IN FORM WHEN THE WORLD SERIES ROLLS AROUND
Pap'

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To Red Ruffing must go a large share of the credit for the Yankees' fourth-straight pennant triumph. For the fourth year in succession, big Red has crashed the select circle of 20-game winners.

Perhaps he does lack color. He has reached the top by hard work and simple application to his job. As a boy he worked in the coal mines—then determinedly fashioned a successful career as a ball player to prevent ever having to return to that drab existence.

One seldom hears interesting anecdotes concerning Ruffing—they just don't exist. His entire story is written right in the record books. And they present some mighty interesting facts.

After a session in the minors, Ruffing came up with the Boston Red Sox. He was a capable performer but something of an unfortunate pitcher. On two occasions, in 1928 and 1929, he won the doubtful honor of leading the American League in games lost. He really hit his winning stride when he joined the Yankees early in 1930. He had a bad season in 1933, when he won only nine games, but came back the following season to win 19. In 1935, he won 16 contests, and since that time has not failed to top 20 games.

Ruffing is a remarkable figure in that, at 35 and in his fifteenth season in the American League, he is at the very peak of his pitching form. And you can't convince the American League sluggers who have had to face him that he shows any signs of weakening.

—Pap'

White Foregoes Gridiron Game For Law Study

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—Byron (Whizzer) White, an All-America halfback, yesterday enrolled at Yale where the Elis and quite a few professional football teams could use him—but you can take it straight from the former Colorado University ace, his "football playing days are over."

Not even another offer of a record $15,000 which he received last year for playing with Pittsburgh of the National Professional Football League "would tempt me," said the Whizzer who was admitted to the Yale Law School yesterday morning, a week after classes started.

A report from Art Rooney, President of the Pittsburgh Club, that the New York Giants of the same league were seeking White's contract, was news to him, but it was easy to see that the modest Whizzer was pleased about it all.

White, a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, arrived in New York Saturday on the Manhattan after the war in Europe caused cessation of his scholarship.

Sacramento Takes Cup

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (AP)—Sacramento, fourth-place team in the Pacific Coast League race, won the President's Cup final playoff series last night by thumping Los Angeles in the sixth game, 8 to 0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

A Year Ago Today

James Thompson (Doc) Protho was named to succeed Jimmy Wilson as manager of the Philadelphia Phillies at a reported salary of $10,000 for two years.

Five Years Ago

St. Louis Cardinals defeated Detroit Tigers, 4-1, behind Paul Dean to take a 2-1 lead in World Series. Tommy Bridges started on the mound for Detroit, but was knocked out in the fifth.

Strong Coaching Panels Seeking 'Big Ten' Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—One of the strongest coaching panels in the country, with each head coach having served in college football on an average of more than 18 years, will be seeking the Western Conference gridiron title this year.

Although four of the coaches are graduates of Big Ten schools and three others are graduates of Notre Dame, closely allied with Western Conference schools in the development of football schedules through the years, the backgrounds of the 10 coaches represent training in almost every coaching system and every section of the country where different styles of play prevail.

Veteran of the Conference coaches is Wily Bob Zuppke, in his 27th year at Illinois A graduate of Wisconsin in 1905 and a high school coach until 1913, Zuppke at Illinois either won or tied for the Big Ten title on an average of one year in three until 1934.

Bierman Returned

Bernie Bierman returned to his alma mater, Minnesota, in 1932 after successful years at Mississippi A. & M. and Tulane to establish one of the most imposing records in the history of Conference football with his seven Gopher teams and four titles. Bierman ranks second to Zuppke in Big Ten service but in years of coaching service he ranks third behind Ohio State's Francis Schmidt, who joined the Buckeyes in 1933 after graduating from Nebraska in 1913 and coaching thereafter with exceptional success at Kendall, Tulsa, Arkansas and Texas Christian.

Returning to the Big Ten in 1933, too, was Clark Shaughnessy, a Minnesota graduate of 1917 who had coached at Tulane and Loyola and who became Chicago's second coach as he succeeded A. A. Stagg.

McMillin in 1934

A. N. "Bo" McMillin, famed as a nall-America quarterback with Centre College "Praying Colonels" in 1919, came to Indiana in 1934 after success at Centenary, Geneva and Kansas State.

Lynn Waldorf, a graduate of Syracuse in 1925 and later line coach at Kansas and head coach at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma A. & M., and Kansas State, made his debut at Northwestern in 1935 and the following year Harry Stuhldreher, immortalized as one of Notre Dame's "Four Horsemen" and a 1925 graduate, went to Wisconsin after a brilliant record as coach at Villanova.

Mal Elward, a Notre Dame graduate in 1916 and former head coach at Grinnell and John Carroll, succeeded Noble Kizer as Purdue Coach after spending 12 years as an assistant on the Boilermaker staff.

Crisler Familiar

In his second year as head coach at Michigan, H. O. "Fritz" Crisler is a familiar figure in the Conference, having served eight years under Stagg after graduating from Chicago in 1922, and two years at Minnesota. Crisler came to Michigan from Princeton after six seasons in the East.

Freshman in the Conference is Dr. Eddie Anderson, Iowa's new coach. A Notre Dame graduate of 1922, Anderson served at Columbia College, De Paul, and came to the Big Ten after an impressive record at Holy Cross.

While Big Ten schools have taken their coaches with training in many parts of the country, they also have contributed their former coaches and graduates to positions of dominance in American football.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—On the same Yale turf where two of Columbia's greatest backs have written grid history, Les Stanczyk of Columbia has a chance Saturday to pivot and prance to fame. He follows in the steps of Al Barabas and Sid Luckman.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO—Because the home coach gets his way, a brown ball will be used in the Santa Clara-Texas A. and M. game here Friday night. Coach Buck Shaw of the Broncos said the white ball usually used in night games would give the Texans "too much of an advantage, because they wear white jerseys."

* * *

WAKE FOREST, N. C. — The Deacons of Wake Forest are helping inaugurate three grid schedules this Fall. They opened Elon's season Sept. 16, hoisted the curtain for South Carolina, and this week will aid Miami's Hurricanes in their debut.

* * *

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—Whether it's turkey or not when the Texas Aggies and the University of Texas clash here Thursday Nov. 30, the advance demand for tickets indicates a crowd of 33,000 will see the game. That's capacity for the concrete bowl.

* * *

LINCOLN, Neb.—George Seemann, senior end, will captain the Nebraska Cornhuskers against Minnesota here Saturday. The same line-up that opened against Indiana last week probably will get the starting call this week.

* * *

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—While this area seethed with pre-game excitement and speculation, Syracuse's football team continued heavy work behind closed gates for the Cornell game Saturday at Ithaca. The main work centers around reconstruction of Syracuse's riddled backfield and guard positions.

Paul Dean Back In Big Leagues Through Draft

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Paul Dean will get another chance in baseball's big top.

Released to Columbus in the American Association in midsummer by the St. Louis Cardinals, "Daffy" of the famous "Dizzy and Daffy" pitching combination came back last night in the draft—this time to the New York Giants.

Only 13 players were called up in the conscription, indicating a dearth of material in the minors. The St. Louis Browns, getting first choice, took Shortstop Alan Strange of Seattle, who had tried out with them before. The Phillies obtained Pitchers Si Johnson of Rochester and Clyde Smoll of Atlanta.

The Athletics chose Elon Hogsett, veteran American League hurler who was with Minneapolis this season, and Pitcher John Babich of Kansas City. The Boston Bees named Pitcher Nick Strincevich of Newark, and Washington took Pitcher Paul Gehrman of Birmingham.

Pittsburgh got Dick Lanahan, a Chattanooga pitcher; Detroit, Pitcher Tom Seats of Sacramento; the White Sox, Catcher Tom Turner of Houston; the Cubs, Pitcher Jake Mooty of Syracuse, and the Reds, Infielder Russ Bevell of New Orleans.

Other Illini Sports Start Fall Seasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—While football holds the center of the athletic stage at the University of Illinois, coaches in other sports are also working behind the scenes.

Wrestlers, gymnasts, swimmers, trackmen, fencers, and hockey players have already begun or soon will begin fall practice.

Coach Leo Johnson has issued the first call for track candidates. Those who report will work out daily and compete in intrasquad meets while the weather permits, then lay off until early December when they will start to get in shape for the indoor season.

Stronger on Track

Johnson expects a team stronger in the track events and weaker in the field events than last year. Lettermen available will be Capt. Wilmur McCown and Burt Downs, quarter-mile; Dick Reising, hurdles; Wolfgang Schubert and John Krivec, half-mile; Jim Robinson, high jump; Park Brown, mile and two-mile, and Larry Stout, pole vault.

Fall practice is important to "Hek" Kenny, wrestling coach, for he must find replacements for five starters missing from last year's line-up, which tied for second in the Big Ten meet and placed third in the national champions ip. Returning lettermen are Jesse Boyd, 155 pounds; Capt. Jim Emmons, 136 pounds, and Paul Petry, 123 pounds.

Fortunate Coach

Probably the most fortunate coach is Hartley Price whose Big Ten and National collegiate championship gym team is practically intact. The gymnasts will again be led by Joe Giallombardo, Big Ten and National Collegiate all-round champion and holder of the National A. A. U. tumbling crown.

The swimming team, which was undefeated in dual meet competition and finished fourth in the Big Ten meet, had seven sophomores among its 10 lettermen last season. They are Henry Holquist and Don Kienlen, divers; Jim Wollrab, Billy Jones, and Ray Kireillis, dashmen, and Al Kirkland and Pete Kurlak, breast stroke. Marty Unterman, member of the medley team and water polo letterman, and Warren Kloock, junior water polo letterman, are also back.

Heyliger Coaching

Hockey will begin its third season as an intercollegiate sport as soon as there is ice in the rink which should be about the middle of November. Vic Heyliger, former Michigan star, in his first year as coach, will greet a squad that includes nine lettermen and several promising sophomores. The schedule has not been arranged, but will probably include home-and-home series with Minnesota and Michigan.

Jim Jackson, who guided his fencers to second place in the Big Ten in his first season as coach last year, will have Capt. Ralph Wilmot, second in the national saber finals, and Lettermen Henry Schrader and Leon Wolff.

The poloists steal a march on other sports by competing both in spring and fall.

Baseball Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—As Coach Otto Vogel started baseball practice at the University of Iowa as first steps towards defending the Big Ten title, he announced that the scholarship of the 1939 squad was higher than any squad in the sport here for many years.

It was a remarkable fact, he said, that the major letter men actually improved their grade-point average during the second semester, which included the playing period. First semester average was 2.38 and second semester 2.48. The average of the entire varsity squad was 2.26 and that of the freshmen numeral winners 2.27.

Calvin Griffith, Charlotte manager, and Sherrard Robertson, Orlando ball player, are adopted sons of Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Senators.

Oregon Team Credits Coach For Grid Win Over Trojans

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The possibility of an Oregon team's breaking the California football domination brought renewed confidence to the grid-loving fans of the Northwest as they considered opening day results.

Certainly the teams of the University of Oregon and Oregon State College made a remarkable showing when they invaded the California strongholds Sept. 30. Coach Tex Oliver proved that it is still possible for a coach to inspire a team, as the Webfoots showed that the Southern California Rose Bowl champions were not invincible.

When questioned after the 7-7 tie which saw Oregon ahead until the last quarter, the Webfoot players gave most of the credit to their coach. "Ever since the opening of spring practice, Coach Oliver kept telling us that U. S. C. was just another ball club," one Oregon player said. "And finally we got to believing that ourselves," he added.

Teamwork

No one man was outstanding as the Webfoots took advantage of their one scoring chance, then put up a stubborn defense against continued Trojan offensive marches. Coach Howard Jones gave Oregon much credit for their gallant spirit. It was another example of what good teamwork can do against supposedly superior ability.

Oregon State's 12-0 win over Stanford stopped the rumors of a championship comeback for "Tiny" Thornhill, and carried on the Beaver 1938 record as the best team in the Northwest. The Beavers played in mid-season form and showed a good offense on land and in the air, along with the already-established Oregon State defensive ability.

There's a long season ahead that may change things—but it would be nice to see one of the Oregon teams at the top of the heap when the season ends.

* * *

A great number of Coast baseball fans have expressed disapproval at the President's Cup playoff at the end of the season. They point out that the teams play through a six-month schedule to find out which teams are the best; then play two more weeks to find if the final standings were really correct. And when the playoffs are over, it often hapens that the "last is become first, and the first, last."

This is not just "sour grapes" as expressed by Northwest fans who are of course discouraged to see the Seattle team that had won the pennant for the first time in 15 years, lose in the first week of the play-off. Even the Los Angeles folks showed their disinterest by the small attendance at the games.

* * *

A football player who made use of some vacation spare time was the sophomore Washington end, Bill Sloan. Sloan worked out plans for a device to time the speed of a linesman's charge. A padded upright piece attached to the end of a heavy coaster wagon makes a contact which rings a bell when the shoulder of the charging linesman strikes the padding. This simple device should be valuable to coaches who insist on a speedy, rather than a powerful charge, in blocking.

* * *

SIDELINE BANTER: Another successful season for the Northwest cricket players was completed recently, with the league championship honors being won by the Five C's team of Victoria. The Seattle team did well, breaking even with the champions and finishing in second place. . . . Instead of making up for the Rose Bowl defeat of 1937, the Washington Huskies lost the season opener to Pittsburgh by 21 points—the same margin as the Rose Bowl loss. . . . The most surprising part of Seattle's pennant winning baseball team was the .332 batting average compiled by shortstop Alan Strange, to lead the Rainier hitters. . . . Another excelent ice-hockey team is being groomed at Gonzaga, where nine lettermen are on hand from last year's team that claimed the Coast championship.

Bob Cahn.

Yankees Share

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Yankees voted 30 full shares of their portion of the World Series players' pool to Manager Joe McCarthy, the 25 active players, Trainer Doc Painter and the three coaches and three-fourths of a share each to Mark Roth, the club's travelling secretary, and his assistant, Rex Weyant.

Five others will receive cash bonuses. They are Walter Owen, grounds-keeper; Mike Sheehey, head clubhouse boy, and Fred Logan, clubhouse keeper, $1,500 each; Tim Sullivan, batboy, and Jimmy Deshong, right-hand pitcher, now with the Yanks' International League farm at Newark, $1,000 each.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,002,750
1939 volume to date 203,134,326
1938 volume to date 202,880,213

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—A straggling retreat in war stocks was offset by small gains elsewhere in the market today.

Minor gains and losses were about evenly divided near the final hour after the list had come up a bit from a forenoon selloff.

Buying went chiefly into utilities, motors and copper shares. Transactions, running about the same as in the previous session, set a pace of approximately 1,000,000 shares for a full session.

The strategy of the trading forces, brokers said, seemed to be mainly to wait for the Hitler speech later in the week. Meanwhile, deprived of speculative support, moderate offerings depressed steels, chemicals and other recent "war babies."

Down 1 to more than 2 at one time were U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, American Can, du Pont, United Aircraft, Allied Chemical, Johns Manville, Great Northern preferred, Caterpillar Tractor and Youngstown Sheet.

Tending higher were Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, Loew's and Westinghouse.

In the curb small gains and losses were intermingled. Losers included Aluminum of America, Bell Aircraft, Lockheed, Jones & Laughlin Steel and Midvale. Up a little were American Cyanamid B, Gulf Oil and Heyden Chemical.

Bond Prices Upward

Bond prices tended slightly upward today, despite uneven movements in the corporate list.

While rails slipped generally, most utilities, under the lead of Commonwealth Edison securities, climbed to higher ground. The Commonwealth 3½s were up nearly 4 points near the close.

Although the trade in U. S. Governments was light, the price trend in this type of securities was upward, with the average advance about 5-32 point.

By far the greatest interest was shown in the utilities which recently had been more or less neglected. As a result, many of these issues gained more than a point.

Advancing prices were recorded for Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, Montana Power 3¾s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Armour of Delaware 4s of '55, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, U. S. Steel 3¼s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Penn Dixie Cement 6s.

Although American rails slipped, advances of one to two points were registered for Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways issues.

Canadian Government dollar loans also topped the foreign list, with gains of around two points. Latin-American, Norwegian and Italian obligations were among the few other advancing foreign issues.

Wheat Gains Wipe Out Early Losses

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—Early losses of ¾ cent a bushel in wheat were wiped out late today as the market turned upward and scored net gains ranging to 1¼ cent.

Renewed strength at Winnipeg, where prices gained more than a cent after sagging fractionally, and continued reports of drought in the domestic grain belts aided the upturn here. The Canadian market was aided by export sales estimated at 500,000 bushels. Export inquiries for American corn also were reported.

Wheat closed ⅜-1 cent higher, December 81⅜-⅝, May 81¾-⅝; corn ⅛-⅜ up, December 49¼-⅜, May 52¼; oats ¼-⅝ higher.

Johnston New Head Of Clearing House

NEW YORK (AP)—Percy H. Johnston, Chairman of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., has been elected President of the New York Clearing House Association. He will hold office for one year.

W. Palen Conway, President of Guaranty Trust Co., was named chairman of the Clearing House Committee at the annual meeting of the association.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: While the main price line held up pretty well, the more speculative issues displayed soggy tendencies in the stock market today. Textiles were in front of a generally improved industrial group. Kaffirs held firm while the undertone of the gilt-edged market was termed satisfactory. Internationals moved steadily.

Paris: Bourse prices fluctuated uneasily today, none getting very far from the previous close. Rentes closed 40 centimes lower to 5 higher.

Amsterdam: Peace rumors held the bourse in low speed today and prices moved unevenly. American stocks, lower at the start, closed at the day's best levels but still slightly under the previous close.

Liverpool: Cotton futures lost 8 to 10 points today. Bombay selling and transferring of hedges revealed small demand.

New Erie Trustee Named Soon

CLEVELAND (AP)—A new Erie Railroad co-trustee to succeed Charles E. Denney is expected to be named in about 15 days, it was learned. Mr. Denney resigned to become president of Northern Pacific. John Hadden, an attorney, is the remaining co-trustee.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	70	70	70	
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	46½	46¼	46¼	−1¾
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	18	9⅜	9⅜	9½	− ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Sep 26
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	40	63	60½	60¾	−2¾
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 3
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	28	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	5	15	14½	15	− ⅜
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	43	17⅞	17⅛	17½	− ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	7	15	14½	15	
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	20¼	20	20¼	− ¼
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	18	24½	24	24¼	− ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (½g)	5	10	10	10	Oct 3
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	184	181	184	−1½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 3
15¼	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Sep 28
48¾	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	25	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅞
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Oct 3
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	17	17	17	Oct 3
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	68¾	67¾	66¼	− ½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	3	22½	21⅞	22½	− ⅛
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	3	32	31	31½	+ ½
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6½	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	1	53	52	52	− ½
116½	83½	Am Can (4)	16	114¼	113	113⅞	− ⅝
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	157	157	157	−2½
39⅜	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	63	37½	36½	37¼	+ ¼
61½	30¼	Am Car pf	7	60	58	60	+2
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	11	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Sep 30
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	113	113	113	−1
8¾	5	Am Colortype	4	7	7	7	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	9¼	9	9	+ ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6¼	4¾	Am European	3	6	6	6	Oct 3
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	8	19½	18	19½	+1½
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	24¼	23¼	24⅛	+1⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅝
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	21	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	16	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−1⅜
55	41¾	Am H&L pf (3)	1	38	38	38	
31⅛	13⅜	Am Hom P (2.40)	2	47¾	47⅝	47¾	
25	14½	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	− ⅛
9	3¾	Am Ice pf	3	20½	20½	20½	Sep 28
30⅜	13	Am Internation'l	8	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
79½	41	Am Locomotive	25	26½	26	26⅛	− ⅞
15¾	11	Am Locomot pf	1	72	72	72	−2
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & F (.80)	3	13½	13½	13½	
40⅛	25¼	Am M&Metal	2	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
124½	117½	Am Metal (½g)	1	26	26	26	− ⅛
7	3⅝	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
50⅛	32	Am Power & Lt	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
45	28	AP&L5pf(2½k)	2	47	47	47	+1
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	4	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	81	10¼	10	10	− ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	36	20¼	19¾	20	− ⅜
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	−1⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	2	12	12	12	Oct 3
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	3	11	11	11	
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	30	55½	53⅞	54½	− ½
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	137¼	137¼	137¼	
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	40	38¾	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	2	12¼	12	12	− ¼
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	7	24¾	24⅛	24½	− ⅝
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	2	92½	92½	92½	− ½
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	7	15¼	15	15	Sep 27
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	19	162	161	162	+1¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	75¾	75	75¾	+1⅜
153¼	132	Am Tob pf 6)	10	78	77	78	−1¼
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	136	136	136	Oct 3	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	18	6½	5⅞	5⅞	− ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	65	137⅜	135⅜	135⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	85¼	85¼	85¼	Sep 28
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	56	12⅞	12	12⅜	− ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	156	33⅞	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅝
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	− ⅞
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	5	21	21	21	+ ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	15	15	15	Oct 3
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	Sep 28
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 3
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	2	102	101¾	102	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	20	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	− ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	50½	50½	50½	Oct 2
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	−5
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	6	38	37½	37½	−1¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 28
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	65	65	65	Sep 28
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	25	31½	30¼	31¼	
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	64	64	64	Oct 2
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	10	25¼	24¾	25⅛	− ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	18	18	18	− ¼
9	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19½	18½	18½	Oct 3
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	14	24½	24⅛	24⅜	− ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	6	107½	107	107½	Oct 3
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	31	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	44¼	44¼	44¼	Sep 28
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	64½	64	64	−1¼
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 30
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 2
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	3¼	3	3¼	Oct 3
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	16	5⅞	5¾	5¾	− ⅛

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	125	19⅝	18¾	19¼	− ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	25	9⅝	9⅛	9½	− ¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	4	23	23	23	Oct 3
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	32	16⅜	15⅛	16⅜	+1⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 3
19½	11⅜	Barnsdall Cil (1)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	6	23	22⅝	23	− ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¼	26	26	Oct 3
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	110	110	110	Sep 25
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	5	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	40	29	28⅛	28⅞	+ ¼
21½	17⅜	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	5	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Sep 27
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	− ⅛
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	178	39¾	37⅞	37⅞	− ⅝
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	18	18	18	− ¼
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	8	117	116	116	−1¾
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ¼
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	3	23	22⅝	23	− ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	19	14⅛	13½	13¾	− ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	17	26	25⅝	26	− ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	5	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Oct 3
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	10	21⅜	21	21	− ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	40	28	26½	28	+ ½
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
31½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A (.60g)	5	6	6	6	− ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	13	14	13¾	14	
31⅜	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	49	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Oct 3
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	47	46¾	46¾	− ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	11⅜	11	11	Oct 3
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	6	12	11⅞	12	
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	12	43	41⅞	42	+1
30⅛	5⅜	Bkly Un G (¾g)	11	24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh(1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	30	19½	18¼	18½	+ ¾
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	10	10¾	10⅝	10¾	− ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	16	7	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	7	5⅛	5	5	− ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	26	25¾	25¾	− ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	20	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	20	5⅛	5¾	5⅞	− ⅜
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7½	7½	7½	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	Oct 3
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	7	5¼	5	5	
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	4	12½	12½	12½	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	5	15¾	15½	15¾	− ¼

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep 18
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	49	2⅛	2	2	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	16	8⅞	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	8	16	15⅝	15¾	
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	6	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
41½	29½	Canad Pacific	30	57⅜	55⅝	57⅜	+ ⅛
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 3
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28½	28½	28½	−2
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	2	3½	3½	3½	
84½	63½	Case(JI) Co (5e)	1	85	85	85	
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	14	61¾	60½	61¾	
107⅜	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	13	25¼	25	25⅛	− ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	11	10¾	10¼	10¼	− ½
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	26½	26	26	− ¾
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
2¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct 2
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	10½	10	10	−1
5½	3½	Century R M	7	6⅜	5¼	5¾	+ ½
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	41½	41	41¼	+ ¼
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	1	7¼	7	7	− ¼
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 3
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	27⅝	27	27	Oct 3
18½	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	14½	14	14	Oct 3
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	30	43⅜	42⅝	43⅛	− ⅜
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	88	87	87	Sep 28
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	19	27½	27¼	27¼	Oct 3

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	26	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 3
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 3
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	2	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
1⅝	½	Chi M St P&P	8	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	10	Chi M S P&P pf	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	4	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
48½	44	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	37	37	37	Oct 3
7⅛	¼	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Sep 27
8⅜	½	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 3
9⅝	7½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
15¼	10	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
13⅛	5	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	14	14	Oct 2
92½	53⅝	Childs Co	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	9	Chrysler (4g)	207	91⅞	88¾	91¼	+1⅝
4¼	2¼	City I & F (.90g)	1	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	15	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 2
33⅛	20⅛	Clark Eq (¾g)	8	29½	29	29½	+ ½
60⅛	34⅝	Clev Graph B(1)	1	31½	31½	31½	− ½
35⅛	21¼	ClimaxMol(1.20)	10	46	45¾	46	
133	105	Cluett,Pea (¾g)	6	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ½
62	58	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	110	110	110	
17¼	11½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
107	101⅞	Colgate-P (½)	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
36¼	20¼	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Oct 3
24⅞	11⅛	Collins & A(¾g)	5	34	33	34	+1
24⅞	14	Col Fuel & Iron	7	21⅛	21	21⅛	− ⅞
24¾	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	7	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¾
9	5¼	Col Br B (1.05g)	15	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ¾
91	74½	Col Gas & El	37	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Col G&EpfA (6)	6	83	83	83	− ½
30½	16	C Pic vtc(2½%t)	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
94	73	Col Pic pf (2¾)	4	19	19	19	+1
57	38¾	Col Carb (4)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	−1⅛
109⅝	99	Coml Credit(4)	4	45½	45⅜	45½	− ⅛
60	42	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	99	99	99	Sep 28
110½	103¾	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	50⅜	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
16	8⅝	Coml Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Coml Solvents	16	13¼	13⅛	13¼	− ⅛
72½	45¾	Com'th & South	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	25⅝	Com & Sou pf(3)	9	64	63⅝	64	+ ⅜
3⅜	2	Com Ed (1.20g)	177	30¼	29⅜	30¼	+1
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	32	7¾	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	5	22¼	21½	21¾	
7	5	Congress Cigar	1	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	21	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
87⅜	53⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 3
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	23	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	54	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Oct 2
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 3
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	5	8¾	8½	8½	Oct 3
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 2
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	3	3	3	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	7	6	6	6	− ⅛
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	29	29	29	Sep 27
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 17
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	6	15¼	15	15¼	
22⅛	11⅜	Cont Bak A	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	2	89½	89½	89½	− ⅜
51¾	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	14	48	47¾	48	+ ½
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	109	109	109	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	36½	36½	36½	− ⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	31	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	14	29¼	28½	28⅝	− ⅞
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	3	29	28½	28½	− ½
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	3	62⅜	62¼	62¼	− ¼
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	154½	154½	154½	+1¼
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
21⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
38	16	Crane Co	8	26⅛	25½	25½	− ⅜
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	− ¼
32½	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	2	26	26¾	26¾	Oct 2
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	4	27½	27	27⅜	+ ¼
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 29
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Commerce and Finance

Durable Goods Industries Pickup Creating Business Optimism

Business and Industry

Southern Steel, Coal Industries, See Boom Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The boom of guns in Europe has brought a swift upturn to industry in this southern steel and iron capital, with many mills endeavoring to better their World War production levels.

Furnaces idle since the post-war boom of the 1920's have been hastily repaired and are pouring iron. Every blast furnace in the area is in operation, for the first time since cotton was 40 cents a pound just after the World War.

Steel mills, already enjoying good business, have stepped up production to 86 per cent of capacity, with a further increase likely soon, and admit they have not begun to keep up with their orders.

Coal, the hardest hit during the depression of the industrial trio which supplies the life blood for this industrial area, is not setting any records yet, but the outlook is promising.

Not only have orders from the steel and iron mills brought increased production, but an authoritative source revealed that Alabama coal interests are negotiating with an English-French syndicate for the sale of 500,000 tons to those warring nations.

If sold, the coal will be shipped down the Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway to tidewater at Mobile, Ala., where delivery will be made.

For the 40,000 toilers in the steel mills and iron foundries, the war-inspired upturn has meant longer hours of work, with consequent increased pay rolls, or a return to a regular job for the first time in several months.

Railroads have played a major role in the return of boom production levels here. Orders placed this month amount to more than 112,000 tons of steel, and several carriers considered normal customers of the Birmingham area have not signed on the dotted line.

Shipbuilding activities, returning to the Gulf States for the first time since 1918, also have been a factor. Orders received and in prospect for this purpose total approximately 50,000 tons.

Building Activity In August 22 P. C. Above a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — Increased building activity in principal United States cities during August —contrary to the usual seasonal trend—was reported by Secretary Frances Perkins.

The value of buildings for which permits were issued in August showed an 8 per cent gain as compared with July and a 22 per cent rise over August a year ago.

The most important increase, Secretary Perkins said, was in new residential buildings—21 per cent over the previous month and 34 per cent over the same month last year. Reports were from 2,087 cities, with an aggregate population of 60,113,000.

"During the first eight months of 1939," the Secretary said, "permits were issued in cities reporting for buildings valued at $1,405,749,000, an increase of 26 per cent over the corresponding period of 1938."

Shipping Manifests' Publication Banned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has banned publication of shipping manifests in order to prevent belligerent countries from using the information in connection with attacks on merchant vessels.

Shippers are required to file manifests of their cargo both upon entering and leaving the country. In peacetime, inspection of the manifests is permitted.

Announcing the present ban, Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that a similar ban was imposed during the World War, but summaries of the manifests were compiled for the information of businessmen.

The Secretary explained that the Treasury did not want Governmental information to be of aid to belligerent countries in picking out what vessels might be carrying contraband.

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INTEREST BEGINS OCTOBER 10

Sharp Rise in Steel Pay Rolls and Work

By the Associated Press

New York

Steel industry pay rolls rose to $67,894,000 during August, highest level in nearly two years, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated. At the same time employment increased to an average of 458,000, nearly 5,000 more than the July figure.

Steel pay rolls in July totaled $59,900,000 and in August last year $52,712,000.

Hourly earnings of steel wage earners in August averaged 84.7 cents an hour, against 85.9 in July and 83.2 a year ago.

Average number of hours worked weekly averaged 36.2, compared with 31 in July and 29.4 in August last year.

Boston Bank Issues New Survey Showing 'New England Trends'

The First National Bank of Boston is issuing at this time a 38-page pamphlet called "New England Trends," presenting by means of graphs, tabulations and comments one of the most complete economic and social studies of the six New England states ever published.

The publication is rich in material and data dealing specifically with the important economic forces that underlie the American system at work in New England. Twenty-four primary factors are presented. Each is supplemented by a graph which shows New England as it is today in relation to what it has been in the past. The subjects considered range from wealth to debt, industry to recreation.

The number of factory wage earners in New England and manufacturing income are given as far back as 1849. The trend of population in New England from 1790 to 1930 inclusive shows a curve moving steadily upward for the past 140 years but apparently approaching a crest. New England's share of 33 selected industries shows this section, with less than 7 per cent of the nation's population, in a commanding position in many manufacturing lines.

The presentation of the tax and debt situation of New England states and local governments from 1870 to 1937 shows the public debt of the six states increased by 570 per cent while property levies advanced by 770 per cent. Income, railroad traffic, motor vehicle registration, electric power, fisheries and lumber are among the many subjects considered.

As to the future of this region the publication finds definite assurance that its progress will continue. While pointing out the need for co-operative efforts of the entire New England region, the pamphlet sees the fundamentals of the attack essentially the same as in earlier problems revolving around personal initiative and ingenuity operating on a broad basis.

In conclusion the study states, "There is no royal road to recovery. There is no short cut to the abundant life. But by mobilizing our man power and scientific resources and directing them toward definite constructive objectives, we can vigorously stimulate industrial activity in this section."

Treasury Postpones New Refunding Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury, it was learned authoritatively, has postponed for "at least a week" its proposed offering this week of refunding securities to pay off $526,232,500 of Treasury notes which will come due December 15.

The refunding was reported to have been postponed because of fluctuations in the financial markets occurring after rumors of peace proposals and rejections among the warring countries.

Officials said that since they had until December 15 to undertake the refunding, they did not want to do it until the markets settled down a little more.

Freeport Sulphur Co. Sells Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—For the purpose of enlarging its working capital, Freeport Sulphur Co. completed arrangements for the sale of $3,000,000 of 20 year sinking fund debentures to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada at 100½ and interest.

The obligations bear three per cent interest.

Winnipeg Reduces Margin On Wheat Futures to 10c

WINNIPEG (CP)—Officials of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange issued the following statement:

Effective Sept. 23, 1939, and until further notice, every member buying or selling wheat futures for the account of members or non-members shall require a minimum margin of 10 cents per bushel to be deposited unless such futures transactions are for the purpose of hedging or sales of grain or grain products.

The new order is a reduction of 10 cents from the regulation issued Sept. 13 and contrasts with the emergency order passed Sept. 6 which required minimum margins of 30 cents a bushel.

Life Insurance Concerns Outline War-Time Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Recommendations for adoption by life insurance companies would limit death benefits due to service in war in writing new policies. The restrictions would apply to civilians performing war service and to those traveling in war zones. It was emphasized that none of the limitations would apply to policies now in effect.

The committee on life insurance of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners made the recommendations in connection with the annual meeting of the American Life Convention here. The Convention represents 151 life insurance companies in the United States and Canada.

Not Obligatory

It was also stressed that the adoption of the recommendations is not obligatory on individual companies.

The committee that made the recommendations is headed by John A. Lloyd, Insurance Commissioner of Ohio, and adopted the report after hearing suggestions from representatives of the Life Insurance Convention, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents and the National Fraternal Congress.

"The committee on life insurance of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, meeting at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, on Oct. 2 and 3, 1939, has been advised that the life insurance companies are faced with certain problems due to conditions abroad and on the high seas, which require the use of special clauses in their policy contracts.

"The committee has considered the suggestions offered by the American Life Convention, Association of Life Insurance Presidents, and National Fraternal Congress, and approves, in principle, the desirability for clauses, within statutory limits, to be attached to policies in the future limiting benefits to assures":

(1) Who may serve in the military, naval or air forces of any foreign country at war;

(2) Who may serve in civilian units auxiliary to the armed forces of any foreign country at war;

(3) Who may travel within geographic limits specifically designated in the policy.

"The express purpose for these special clauses is to enable the companies to accept applications for life insurance which they otherwise probably would be forced to decline. Nothing contained herein should be construed as affecting the legal rights of companies or policy holders, under existing laws of the several States.

Extra Premium Plan

"Clause No. 1 above, under the laws of most States, might be effective during the life of the policy, but the second and third clauses might, in most States, be of no effect after two years, which is the usual statutory contestable period. Use of these clauses will, in no way, affect existing insurance policies which do not now contain such limitations.

"Some companies have indicated that they may prefer to charge an extra premium commensurate with the risk to cover these hazards in lieu of limiting the benefits as described above. The committee has no objection to this practice.

"The company committees have been requested to draft forms in conformity with the above. The life committee of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners will give further study to other clauses, including aviation, and will report its conclusions with regard to any changes which may be deemed necessary to the December convention in Biloxi, Miss.

"Uniformity and standardization of clauses are considered by the committee to be of paramount importance. Pending formal action by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, the life committee recognizes the fact that commissioners will approve such forms as conform to their respective laws and most local State requirements."

Big Industry Now Has Enough Work for Many Months to Come

NEW YORK (AP)—Order books of rail equipment manufacturers, shipyards and machinery makers are filling with business which will make jobs and pay rolls for months to come.

The accumulation of these backlogs in durable goods industries, largely derived from domestic sources, accounts partly for the optimism on business prospects in financial circles.

Unlike purchases for re-filling stocks of raw materials and retail shelves, it was pointed out, business gets a relatively durable pick-up from revival in the heavy industries because it takes lots of time, money and work to turn out ships, industrial equipment and modern machinery.

As buying continued last week in rail equipment, particularly, comment from business forecasters mostly held to the view industry was recovering chiefly on its own steam rather than from the war impulse.

Deficit In Spending

The war buying urge, many argued, merely speeded the trend in evidence for several months toward making up some of the depression deficit in spending on plant improvements. Estimates of deferred demand in this field range as high as $165,000,000,000.

The capital goods industries, it appears, now are busier for this season of the year than at any time since 1929. The Associated Press industrial index activity has risen to 104 per cent of the 1929-30 level, the highest autumn level since 1929.

Steel, rated the best barometer of the way things are going in the machine age industries, has had a spectacular advance since the outbreak of war. The September gain in steel production, partly seasonal in nature, amounted to 35 per cent.

A good deal of the buying in steel, trade reports indicate, has been actuated by desire to get orders on the books for protection against a possible general advance in steel prices on 1940 shipments.

But increasing need for steel and other industrial materials plainly was evident in the mounting backlog of orders for ships, industrial equipment and armament.

The unfilled orders for merchant and naval shipping in the United States a month ago were estimated around $600,000,000 in one trade survey. Since then they have increased from the placing of additional contracts for merchant ships by the U. S. Maritime Commission.

Rail equipment orders the last few weeks have been estimated at upwards of $150,000,000, with actual orders placed last month for more than $60,000,000 in freight cars alone.

Harder to put a finger on, but believed to have been extensive, have been orders in machine tools, general shop equipment and, in smaller degree, for public utility improvements. One of the biggest backlogs, figured by some at approximately $300,000,000 has been piled up in aircraft.

These reserves, it was contended, make a strong prop for business in the event it runs into a let-down in buying elsewhere while industrial leaders await the action of congress on neutrality.

Textile Trade Normal

Except for some sizable rail equipment orders from South America and scattered buying in foodstuffs and certain raw materials, not much export business has been reported to have come out of the war yet. Business appraisals of prospects in foreign buying have been cautious pending settlement of the neutrality issue. The allies so far have not revealed their hand on war supply buying in this country.

In textile and various raw material markets, the war boom has faded to a more normal volume of trade. The passing of the great wave of buying witnessed the first two weeks of the conflict in cotton goods, sugar, metals and other markets moved some analysts to caution against the possibility of a temporary reaction in business later on.

They qualified these warnings however, with the note war orders from Europe were the unknown factor which might change everything quickly.

Advance of Steel Output in 5 Weeks Fastest in History

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry has experienced the fastest advance in its history in the past five weeks, the magazine "Iron Age" said in the weekly review of the industry.

Current output is scheduled at 87½ per cent of capacity, the magazine said, or 24 points over the rate of 63½ per cent in effect the last week of August.

"In the period from March through July, 1933, there was a gain of 253 per cent. But the gain of the past few weks is unprecedented within so short a period.

"With all of the major steel companies virtually sold out for the remainder of the year on principal products, excepting pipe, rails and a few specialties, efforts are being concentrated on production and delivery problems."

Citing the "remote possibility of early peace in Europe" as a possible cause for delay in posting first quarter prices, "Iron Age" said "pressure from steel buyers for an early announcement is also increasing.

"Complicating the situation for the steel companies is the strong buying movement among the railroads, which are demanding early delivery of steel so they can get started on equipment programs. Railroad business that has been placed or is definitely in sight will take about 1,000,000 tons of steel, a considerable part of which is being pressed on the mills for delivery this year."

Scrap prices have risen again this week in virtually all markets, the survey stated. The "Iron Age" scrap composite price, rising this week to $22.50, is at its highest level since April, 1923.

Chase Bank Assets Rise to a New High; Total $3,097,011,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Chase National Bank of New York reports total resources of $3,097,011,000 on Sept. 30, marking the first time that the bank has exceeded $3,000,000,000 in total assets. This compared with resources of $2,983,435,000 on June 30 and $2,670,123,000 on Sept. 30, 1938.

Deposits as of Sept. 30 were reported as $2,817,977,000, compared with $2,696,486,000 on June 30 and $2,670,123,000 on Sept. 30, 1938.

Cash on hand and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks amounted to $1,316,611,000, compared with $1,208,138,000 and $986,341,000 on the respective dates; investments in United States Government securities totaled $808,804,000, compared with $835,045,000 and $661,918,000, and loans and discounts were $601,290,000, against $575,427,000 and $620,197,000 and the respective dates.

The capital and surplus of the bank remained unchanged from last June at $100,270,000 each. The undivided profits accounts amounted to $34,058,000, compared with $30,819,000 three months ago and $31,136,000 on Sept. 30, 1938.

New High Record For Power Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output in the United States chalked up a new high record for the third consecutive week during the week ended Sept. 30, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest output of 2,469,689,000 kilowatt hours was .8 of 1 per cent ahead of 2,448,888,000 in the preceding week and 15.5 per cent above 2,139,142,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the Institute reported.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the Institute:

New England 30.5, Middle Atlantic 14.7, Central Industrial 17.9, West Central 8.4, Southern States 12.6, Rocky Mountain 24.9, Pacific Coast 5.9.

The Institute said the large jump in New England territory reflected hurricane conditions in 1938.

Baldwin Locomotive Shows Sharp Increase in Orders

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Orders taken in August by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries including the Midvale Company, amounted to $5,972,204, compared with $3,621,775 in August, last year, it was announced.

For the first eight months of the present year the bookings amounted to $38,348,458, compared with $18,663,790 in the same period last year.

Approve du Pont Amendment

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders approved an amendment to the certificate of incorporation of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. which increases the $4.50 cumulative preferred stock from 500,000 to 3,000,000 shares and advances the redemption price of the shares from $115 to $120, plus accumulated dividends.

Public Hearing to Raise Wage Rates Of Apparel Workers Starts Oct. 23

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Public hearing on recommendations of the apparel industry committee to increase wage rates of 200,000 of the nation's 650,000 apparel workers will open here October 23.

The apparel committee's recommendations include a schedule of minimum wages ranging from 32½ to 40 cents an hour for 28 divisions of the industry and a minimum of 30 cents an hour for all apparel manufacture within the committee's jurisdiction in Puerto Rico.

Hourly wage rates asked for various divisions of the industry include:

Men's wear—men's and boys' clothing, sportswear and other odd outerwear, leather and sheep-lined garments, and rainware, 40 cents; single pants and breeches other than those of 100 per cent cotton fabric, 37½ cents; single pants of 100 per cent cotton fabric, overalls, coveralls and work shirts, dress shirts, collars and sleeping wear, and men's and boys' underwear of woven fabric, 32½ cents.

Women's wear—cloaks, suits and separate skirts, corsets and allied garments, underwear, nightwear and negligees made of woven fabric, infants and children's outerwear, robes, and washable service apparel, 35 cents.

Accessories and special products —caps and cloth hats, belts, and embroideries, 40 cents; covered buttons and buckles, garters, suspenders and arm bands, ladies' handbags, artificial flowers and feathers, men's neckwear and scarfs, and gloves and mittens other than work gloves and mittens, 35 cents; hand embroidery, hand-machine embroidery and schiffli embroidery and laces, work gloves and mittens, and handkerchiefs, 32½cents.

Utility's Reorganization Plans Are Deferred by War

CHICAGO (AP)—P. L. Smith, President of Middle West Corporation, said reorganization plans of Central and South West Utilities Company, a subsidiary, are being held in abeyance as a result of the war in Europe.

Large blocks of securities of the company are held by European investors, he said. Central and South West Utilities serves communities in Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

War Dep't. Orders Tanks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department awarded a contract for more than 30 light tanks to the American Car and Foundry Company, Berwick, Pa. The order involved more than $5,000,000, but the exact amount was not disclosed.

Working to Boost Latin American Trade With U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of business men and foreign trade experts proposed today that an American financial representative be stationed in every important commercial center in Latin America to promote trade with the United States.

At about the same time President Roosevelt was renewing a request that Congress give the Export-Import Bank another $100,000,000 to finance more business in Latin-America.

The business group met upon the invitation of Secretary Harry Hopkins. It reported that the probable scarcity of United States dollars in Latin American countries would be an obstacle to larger trade between the American republics even if Latin American businessmen turned to the United States for some of the merchandise they formerly bought from Europe.

Need Trade Machinery

To provide quick information on dollar exchange difficulties and set up machinery to facilitate solutions, the group urged that the United States station the financial attaches in Latin America. They would co-operate with regular diplomatic officials in each country. It also was proposed that they work with committees of American business men appointed by American chambers of commerce in each Latin American country or similar committees appointed by the American ambassador or minister in countries where no such organizations exist.

The group authorized Edward J. Noble, Undersecretary of Commerce, to issue a statement which said that the best way to give Latin America more dollars to buy more goods here was for the United States to buy more from Latin America.

At his semi-weekly press conference, Mr. Roosevelt said he was heartily in favor of any steps which would increase trade with Latin America. He added that he had told Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, that he hoped Congress would provide at the next regular session the extra capital for the bank which the President asked of the last session.

Need More Credit

The President declared that the bank was scraping bottom on its original $100,000,000 capital. It has granted credits to Brazil, China, Portugal and several other countries.

Mr. Noble said the business group "indicated their belief that during the war period our exports will automatically increase and the problem will arise as to how certain countries can obtain sufficient dollar exchange to pay for our goods."

He added that although Great Britain's "black list" against business men in neutral countries believed to be sympathetic to Germany had not been brought officially to the United States' attention, the group opposed any blockade against trade between the United States and blacklisted firms.

"It was the opinion of the conferees," Mr. Noble said, "that if any effort were made by any European power to attempt to dictate to American shipping lines against their carrying American goods to blacklisted firms in neutral ports, a strong position may have to be taken."

N. Y. Retail Sales Gain in September

NEW YORK (AP)—Reporting department stores in the New York Federal Reserve district for the three weeks ended Sept. 23 showed a total sales gain of 2½ per cent over the like period last year, the bank reported in its monthly summary.

"The rate of sales for this portion of September," said the survey, "showed somewhat more than the usual seasonal advance over August."

The district includes New York State, northern New Jersey and parts of Connecticut.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States rose to 196 during the week ended Sept. 28 from 162 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 203.

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Descriptive Circular on request from your investment dealer

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
1864—75 YEARS OF SERVICE—1939
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INTEREST BEGINS OCTOBER 16
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Takes New Job

Howard B. Brown

Elected Secretary of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. He succeeds the late Carl S. Lamb. Mr. Brown has been associated with the Pitcairn Company since 1929.

FSCC to Buy Apples To Be Distributed To Relief Families

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Surplus Commodities Corporation announced that because of a prospective large surplus it would buy apples from growers for distribution among relief families.

The FSCC did not indicate the quantity it plans to buy. The minimum grade to be bought is combination U. S. No. 1 and U. S. Utility or an equivalent state grade.

Under the purchase program, which was recommended by grower representatives recently, producers will divert less desirable grades of their fruit into commercial by-products.

Commenting on the purchase program, Porter R. Taylor, of the Agriculture Department's division of marketing and marketing agreements, said:

"The apple industry is confronted with difficult marketing problems this year because of the large crop, heavy production of competing fruits, and the uncertainty of the export situation. The buying of surplus apples for relief use is designed to supplement the efforts which growers themselves are willing to make in order to prevent serious losses."

Commercial production of apples this year is estimated at slightly more than 103,000,000 bushels, 25 per cent in excess of last year's production and 7 per cent more than the average production for the last 10 years. In recent years an average of approximately 11,000,000 bushels has been exported. Exports this year are expected to be curtailed because of good fruit crops in foreign countries and the unsettled European situation.

Inter-American Economic Ties Receive Impetus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA—Inter-American consultations just ended here have achieved agreement on substantial projects. Much satisfaction is expressed particularly on the matter of economic co-operation which was one of the three main items considered under the agenda.

Out of 27 projects dealing with nearly every phase of financial and economic relations, Panama distilled about a dozen final texts. Many details were left to later technical decisions.

Advisory Inter-American Economic and Financial Committee: Composed of 21 members. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Powers to study topics presented to it by American Governments, and to advise on any aspect of finance or trade. First meeting set for Nov. 15.

Exchange of Information: Provided for through Advisory Committee in collaboration with economic section of Pan American Union.

Customs Truce: Proposed by Brazil. Referred to Advisory Committee for further study.

Treasury Co-operation: Permanent liaison commended to study of Advisory Committee. A conference of Treasury officials had previously been arranged for November in Guatemala City.

Export—Import Institute: Possibility of such an organization referred to Advisory Committee.

New Industries: Development favored through Advisory Committee.

Silver: Mexican proposal to make silver share with gold in clearing international balances of payments referred to Advisory Committee.

Steamship Fares: Governments asked to prevent undue rises.

Shipping: Bilateral or multilateral accords favored to keep ship lines functioning without interruption.

Capital: Measures advised to promote free movement.

Credits: Accords sought to unfreeze old obligations and stimulate trade.

Prices: Undue profit-taking opposed.

Principles: Trade open to all on reciprocal basis preferred to closed economies.

Murphy Quits SEC As Senior Attorney

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles T. Murphy, senior attorney for the Securities and Exchange Commission, has announced his resignation. He said he would resume the general practice of law with the firm of Clark, Gagliardi, Cunningham and Bailey, of White Plains.

Mr. Murphy formerly was Assistant United States Attorney and Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

The SHOE for Tweeds

Important alike to the city dweller, the landed gentry, and the sports fan

This heavily punched, half brogue style is being sponsored by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor as the suitable shoe for a man to wear with tweeds in town or country. Shoe merchants who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are dependable for their quality shoes, as well as for their style recommendations.

These shoe experts stress the wisdom of keeping shoes treed when not in use. Makes the shoe come back in shape.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Treasury Deficit In First Quarter Totals $976,060,302

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government expenditures exceeded income by $976,060,302 in the first quarter of the present fiscal year.

The Treasury reported that it took in $1,446,615,184 but spent $2,422,675,486 in the period from July 1 through September 30.

In the comparable period last year, Treasury receipts amounted to $1,509,182,032 and expenditures $2,210,028,994, a deficit of $700,-846,961.

Receipts fell behind last year because of a decline in income tax collections, which were based on 1938 income. In September, when the third quarterly payment on 1938 income taxes was due, collections amounted to only $328,471,-956, compared with $497,934,213 in September last year, when taxes were being collected on the relatively more prosperous year of 1937.

Collections of excise taxes, social security taxes, customs and other miscellaneous revenues were running slightly ahead of last year.

Increased army and navy expenditures and a bookkeeping payment of $119,599,918 to the Commodity Credit Corporation because of the depreciation last year on the value of stored farm products accounted for the increase in expenditures.

The direct Treasury debt on September 30 was $40,857,675,981, which was about $2,500,000,000 more than a year ago but was slightly below the record high established in August. The debt declined temporarily in September due to normal sinking fund payments and because the Treasury postponed on account of the war, its usual September borrowing operations.

Beginning a new monthly practice of giving up-to-date totals on the debts of governmental corporations which are guaranteed by the Treasury, the Treasury also showed that on September 30 the "contingent liability" of the Treasury on corporation debts was $5,-356,026,198.

Cramp Ship Building Firm May Reopen

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Frank Murphy accepted conditionally a plan to permit the reopening of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia.

Settlement of Government and other claims under the plan, a statement by Mr. Murphy said, "rests on the reorganized company becoming a growing concern." It said a claim filed by the Navy Department for $1,097,413.22 would be "compromised" with a payment of $100,000.

During the World War the Navy Department advanced funds to Cramp to enlarge the shipyard's plants and to provide additional facilities to build vessels and equipment. The company was one of the largest shipbuilders in the country.

Later this equipment, etc., was bought by Cramp and notes were given, secured by a lien on the properties and equipment involved.

"An investigation disclosed that there is no substantial value to the lien rights as the cost of removal of the buildings and the piers would have little, if any, salvage value. It was also stated that movable property has little value," Mr. Murphy's statement said.

Sterling Exchange Has Rally to $4.04

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—The fast rally in the pound sterling that got under way late yesterday carried through into today's foreign exchange dealings.

Sterling hit $4.04 with a rise of ½ cent in relation to the dollar. Bankers said that while commercial demand had expanded, at the same time there was considerable covering by short holders who feared the Hitler speech this week might throw a wrench into current speculation over peace.

Evidence of underlying optimism, however, was seen in a drop of a full cent in the discount on 90-day sterling, now quoted 2¾ cents below the spot price.

Chicago Board

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Wheat				Prev.
	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
Dec.	.80⅜-¾	.81⅞	.80	.81⅜	.80⅝
May	.81 -¼	.82¼	.80½	.81¾	.81⅛
July	.79½-⅝	.80⅞	.79	.80¼	.75⅝
	Corn				
Dec.	.48¾	.49⅝	.48⅝	.49¼	.49
May	.51⅝	.52½	.51½	.52¼	.51⅞
July	.52¾	.53⅜	.52⅝	.53¼	.52⅝
	Oats				
Dec.	.31½	.32	.31½	.32	.31½
May	.32⅛	.32⅞	.32⅛	.32⅝	.32¼
July	.30¾	.31½	.30¾	.31⅛	.30⅝
	Rye				
Dec.	.52⅜	.53¼	.52	.52¾	.52⅛
May	.53¼	.54⅛	.53⅛	.54¼	.53½
July	.53¼	.54¾	.53	.54⅞	.53¼

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	New York				Prev.
	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
Oct.	9.15	9.15	9.08	9.10	9.14
Dec.	8.84	8.86	8.80	8.80	8.82
Jan.				8.66n	8.71
Mar.	8.53	8.57	8.50	8.52	8.53
May	8.34	8.37	8.31	8.36	8.33
July	8.14	8.17	8.10	8.15	8.13

Spots 9.20; off 3 points. n—Nominal.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson&McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Close
N Y Mar No 3	2.25	2.25	2.19	2.20	2.21
Wld Mar No 4	1.94½	1.94½	1.84½	1.85½	1.91½
Wld May No 4	1.94½	1.94½	1.86½	1.87½	1.94

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	11.35	11.38	11.25	11.36	11.26
March	11.49	11.49	11.34	11.40	11.37

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 3⅜s '41-41 Mch	104.22	104.18	104.18
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch reg	104.14	104.14	104.14
3 3⅜s '47-43	107.12	107.10	107.10
8 3¼s '46-44	107.16	107.11	107.16
5 3¾s '56-46	109.19	109.19	109.19
14 3s '48-46	105.20	105.19	105.20
1 3⅛s '49-46	106.4	106.4	106.4
1 4¼s '52-47	114.18	114.18	114.18
4 2¾s '51-48	103.10	103.10	103.10
15 2½s '48	102.12	102.14	102.14
16 2½s '53-49	100.21	100.17	100.17
3 2½s '52-50	100.23	100.18	100.23
16 3s '55-51	104.8	104.2	104.2
53 2½s '60-55	101.27	101.17	101.22
14 2¾s '59-56	100.28	100.26	100.26
3 2¾s '63-58	100.21	100.21	100.21
28 2¾s '65-60	100.24	100.18	100.21

Home Owners' Loan

3 3s '52-44	103.28	103.28	103.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	103	103	103
1 Adams Exp4½s '46 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
27 Alleghany cv 5s '44	80¾	80¼	80¼
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44½	44½	44½
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	109½	110
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	58	57¼	58
12 AmIGChem 5½s '49	100¼	100	100¼
3 Am Int 5½s '49	102	102	102
68 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101½	101	101½
45 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101¾	101¾	101⅝
6 Anaconda C 4½s 50	106½	106¼	106⅜
4 Ana C Nitra deb 67	34½	34½	34½
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	45¾	45¾	45¾
13 Arm Del 4s 57	95	95	95
16 Arm Del 4s 55	95½	95⅛	95½
18 AT&SF 4s 95	102½	102⅛	102⅛
4 TTeSF 4s 95	98	98	98
13 AT&SF 4½s 48	102	101½	102
1 AT&SFRyM 4s 65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	83	82½	82½
6 A C Line cit 4s 52	67	67	67
1 A C Line 4½s 64	66½	66½	66½
16 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	36⅜	35¾	35¾
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	101½	101½	101½
20 B&O rfg 6s 95	33⅛	31½	31½
11 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	33	31¼	31⅜
6 B&O 1st 5s 48	70	69¼	69¼
4 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	67¼	67	67
5 B&O rfg 5s 95	29¾	29¾	29¾
5 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	29¼	28½	28½
14 B¾O 5s 96 F	29¾	28¼	28¼
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	28½	28½	28½
79 B&O cv 4½s 60	20¾	20	20¼
32 B&O cv 6s 61	20	19½	19¾
3 B&O 1st 4s 48	69	68¼	68½
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s 41	60½	60½	60½
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s 41ct	60	60	60
4 B&O S W 5s 50	50	49¾	50
5 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	114½	114½	114½
12 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	126	126	126
17 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	105¾	105	105
19 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	99⅜	98⅞	98⅜
81 Beth Stl 3½s 52	110¼	109	109⅜
23 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	96½	96	96⅛
5 Boston&Me 5s 67	41¼	40½	40½
11 Boston&Me 4¾s 61	37¼	36¼	37¼
8 Boston&Me 5s 55	41¾	41	41
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	103	102¾	103
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	73½	73¼	73¼
4 Bkly Un El 1st 5 50	82	80½	82
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	91⅛	91	91
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 57	99½	99½	99½
3 Buf R&P 4½s 57	43½	43½	43½
3 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	98	96⅛	98
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 69 Jly	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Can Nat Ry 5s 69 Oct	98½	97½	98½
15 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	96	95⅞	95⅞
29 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	94½	93½	94½
40 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	94½	93¾	94½
16 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	94	92⅝	94
8 Can or 6½s 46	108	107	108
8 Can Pac 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
11 Can Pac 5s 54	78	78	78
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	79	79	79
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	70	70	70
26 Can Pac 4s perp	59	58	59
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¼	4¼	4¼
8 Cen Ill Lt 3½s 66	109	109	109
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	39	39	39
10 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	104½	104½	104½
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	56	55¾	55⅞
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73	72¼	72½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	22½	22½	22½
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	73	73	73
10 ChampP&P(38) 4½s 50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 C A&O 4½s 92	119	118½	118½
12 C&O 3½s 96D	94	93½	94
2 C&O rfg 3½s 63	102	102	102
2 Chic&Alton 3s 49	14	14	14
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	92¼	92¼	92¼
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	87½	85¾	85¾
11 CB&Q gen 4s 58	92¼	92¼	92¼
8 Chic&E Ill 5s 51	19⅜	19⅛	19½
8 Chic GT West 4s 59	22¾	22½	22½
1 Chi I&L 6s 66	5½	5½	5½
6 Chi I&L 5s 66	5½	5⅜	5⅜
24 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	9⅞	9	9⅛
15 CMSP&Pac 5s 2000	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28½	28½	28½
8 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10⅞	10½	10½
22 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	4¾	5
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	17	17	17
5 CRI&P cv 4½s'80	16	16	16
4 CRI&P 4s '88	7¼	7	7
12 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7	7
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	104½	104½	104½
19 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	103½	102½	102½
6 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	84	84	84
2 Childs Co 5s '43	59¼	59¼	59¼
5 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	103½	103	103
7 CC&StL 4½s '77	59⅝	59	59⅝
6 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107⅛	107	107
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	89⅞	89¾	89⅞
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82½	82½	82½
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	76¼	76	76
30 Col&So 4½s '80	40½	39¾	40⅛
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	102	102	102
13 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103	102	103
8 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100½	100½	100½
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	107	107	107
14 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	104	103⅛	103⅞
175 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	119	116⅛	119
3 Conn R Pow 3¾s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	105¾	106
30 Con Edis 3½s'58	106	105⅞	105⅞
38 Con Edis 3½s'58	102½	102	102⅜
48 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¼	101¾	102⅛
4 Con Rys 4s '54	13¼	13¼	13¼
12 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	104½	104⅛	104⅜
12 Consum Pow 3½s'70	102	101⅜	101½
7 Consum Pow 3½s '67	102	102	102
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	101½	101½	101½
21 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	100	99¾	100
10 Container 5s '43	100	100	100
24 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	110⅞	110½	110⅞
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34½	34½	34½
3 Cuba RR 5½s '46	47	47	47
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	38	38	38
10 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105	104⅞	105
35 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	63½	63	63
1 D & R G 4s '36	11	11	11
4 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	4	4	4
10 D & R G West 5s '78	8	8	8
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	112	112	112
3 Det Ed 4s '65	108½	108⅜	108½
1 Det T Sun 4½s '61	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	104	104	104
4 Dul MissabeGI3½ '62	103½	103½	103½
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¼	107	107¼
43 Erie rfg 5s '67	17	16½	16¾
46 Erie rfg 5s '75	17	16½	16¾
8 Erie 1st 4s '96	50	49	49
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	26	26	26
6 Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	104¼	104	104
1 Fed Lt & Pr 5s '42	103	103	103
2 Fed Lt&Pr 5s '42 st	103½	103½	103½
10 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	103⅞	102⅝	103⅞
4 Francis Sug 6s '56	54	54	54
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103	103	103
26 Gen MotAccep3¼s '51	105½	105	105½
26 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	78½	76½	76½
18 Gia Car & Nor 6s '84	22	23	23
1 Goodrich 4¼s'56	102	102	102
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	84½	84½	84½
38 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107	106¾	107
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93½	93⅜	93½
5 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	100½	100	100½
2 Harlem RivGP 4s '54	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Housatonic 5s '37	41½	41½	41½
1 Houst Oil Tex 4½s '54	95	95	95
14 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	43¾	42¼	42⅜
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	47⅞	48
3 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	15½	15½	15½
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106⅞	106¾	106¾
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	50½	50½	50½
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	55½	55½	55½
11 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	52½	51½	51½
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	64	63⅜	64
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	52½	52	52½
4 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	63⅞	63⅛	63⅜
41 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	64	63½	64
45 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	63¾	63¼	63½
8 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	94	93½	93½
21 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	3½	3⅛	3⅛
21 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	20¼	19	20
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	17	17	17
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	17	17	17
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	69¾	69	69
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5 Int Paper 6s '55	93	93	93
11 Int Paper 5s '47	98⅛	97½	98⅛
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	48½	48½	48½
15 Int T&T 5s '55	53	52½	52¾
3 James F&Clea 4s '59	57	56¼	57
34 Jers C&Mem 4s '36	34¼	33¾	34⅛
1 K C Southn 3s '50	65	65	65
8 KC Term 4s 60	106	105⅝	106
6 Keith (BF) 6s 46	100¼	100	100
2 Koppers Co 4s 51	99	99	99
4 Kresge Found 4s 45	102⅝	102½	102⅝
3 Kresge Found 3½s 47	102	102	102
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
5 Lac Gas 5s 42	80¾	80	80¾
26 LS&MS 3½s 97	84	83¾	84
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Leh Val 5s 2003	21	22	22
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21	21	21
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
8 Liggett&M 7s 44	123½	123½	123½
10 Liquid Carb 4s 47	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	106	106	106
2 Lon Isl rfg 4s 49st	85½	85½	85½
6 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	82½	82¼	82¼
3 Lou&N 5s 2003B	95½	95½	95½
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	89½	89	89¼
28 Louis&N un 4s 40	100¼	100	100
3 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	103½	103½	103½
2 Maine Cen 4½s'60	53	53	53
5 Manati Sug 4s '57	39	38½	38½
10 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	35¼	35	35¼
8 Met Ed 4½s'68	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	95	94	95
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	32	32	32
1 M & StL 4s '49	2½	2½	2½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¾	8¾	8¾
20 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	25	25	25
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4½ s'5 '67	11½	11½	11½
4 M-K-T 4½s '78	24	24	24
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	39½	39¼	39¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17⅜	17	17⅜
18 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5	5

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '56	94½	94½	94½
7 Mor & Essex 5s '55	51	50½	50½
5 Mor&Essex3½s2000	50¾	50½	50¾
4 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	100¾	100½	100½
86 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104	103½	104
1 Nat Dist 3½s '49	99¼	99¼	99¼
19 Natl Steel 3s '65	99	98½	99
1 N Eng T&T 4½s '61 B	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	106¼	106¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s'35A	33	33	33
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35	35	35
3 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	32½	32½	32½
26 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67¼	65¾	65¾
52 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61½	60½	61
18 NYC cn 4s '98	67½	66½	67
10 NYC 3¾s '46	82	81¾	81⅞
4 NYC & HR 4s '42	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
4 NYCh&StL 6s '41	76¼	76¼	76¼
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	68½	67½	67½
45 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	60¾	59½	60¼
6 NYCh&StL 4s '46	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	57½	57½	57½
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55	55
16 NY Edis 3¼s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
21 NY Edis 3¼s '66	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
2 NY G El H&P 5s '48	118	118	118
21 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17½	17	17⅜
10 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17½	17¼	17¼
5 NYNH&H 3½s '54	13¾	13¾	13¾
19 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	13¼	13½	13½
10 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝
4 NY Steam 3½s '63	97½	97½	97½
5 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	10⅜	10½	10⅜
4 NY Tel 3¼s '67	103	102½	103
1 Niagara Fls P 3½s '66	104⅛	104⅛	104½
2 NL & O Pow 5s '55 A	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104½	104½	104½
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	101¼	101¼	101¼
30 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	102⅜	101¾	102⅜
33 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	63	64⅜
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58⅜	58	58
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58	56	56
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	52¼	53
24 Nor Pac 4s '97	72½	72¼	72¼
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47	46	46½
20 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	101	100¾	101
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105⅜	105½	105⅜
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100	100	100
7 Ont Pw N Fls 5s '43	100	100	100
5 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	108	108	108
8 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	104¾	104½	104½
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	108¼	108⅛	108¼
6 Pac G & El 4s '64	108¼	108⅛	108¼
1 Pac T & T 3¼s '66 B	101¼	101	101
5 Pac & T T 3¼s '66 C	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
10 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	78½	78	78½
3 Pen Co 3½s '42 C	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Pen Co 4s '63	100	100	100
2 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	95½	95	95½
2 Penn Oh & Del 4½s '77	93¾	93¾	93¾
45 Penn P & Lt 3½s '69	102½	102¼	102½
6 Penn P & Lt 4½s '74	103	103	103
4 Penn RR gen 5s '68	104¾	104½	104¾
30 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99	98¾	98⅞
5 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	86	85⅝	86
7 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	94	93½	93½
2 Penn RR 4s '48 st	108½	108½	108½
6 Penn RR 3¾s '70	85⅞	85¾	85⅞
5 Penn RR 3¼s '52	90¼	90	90
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	109	109	109
1 Peoria&E 1st 4s'40	61½	61½	61½
6 Pere Marq 5s '56	74½	74¼	74½
1 Pere Marq 4½s'80	71	71	71
19 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	113¾	113	113¾
1 Phila Co 5s'67	104¼	104¼	104¼
19 Phil Elec 3½s'67	105⅜	105¼	105¼
10 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	6	6⅝	5⅞
21 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	16¼	16	16
50 Phillips Pet 3s '48	114½	114⅛	114⅛
1 PCC&SL 5s '70A	105	105	105
1 PCC&SL 5s'75 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 PCC&StL 4¼s'77	96	96	96
1 PCC&S L 4½s'40A	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Pitts&WVa 4½s'58A	53	53	53
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	54	52½	52½
21 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	75½	75½	75½
1 Porto Ri A Tel 6s'42	29¼	29¼	29¼
89 Postal2Tel&C 5s'53	18	17½	17¾
7 PubSvNoIll 3½s '68	101	100⅞	101
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	98½	98½	98½
6 Readg 4½s'97 A	77¾	77⅜	77⅜
2 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	94	94	94
1 Repub Steel 5½s'54	112½	112½	112½
3 Republic Steel 4½s'61	93½	93¼	93½
1 Repub Steel 4½s '56	93½	93½	93½
3 Roch G&E 3¼s'69	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	88	88	88
7 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	61	61	61
6 St LSF 5s'50B	13½	13⅜	13½
27 St L S F 4½s'78	12¼	12	12
9 St L S F 4s '50 A	12½	12½	12½
1 St L SW 5s'52	18	17¾	17¾
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	62½	62½	62½
6 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9	9	9
20 Sea AL 4s '50 st	13⅞	13½	13½
22 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6⅞	6¾	6¾
8 Sea-AllPla 6s'35A ct	4¼	3⅞	4¼
22 Shell Un 2½s'54	91¼	91¼	91¼
7 Skelly Oil 4s '51	102¼	101¾	102¼
19 Socony Vac Oil 3s '64	101	100½	101
8 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	102	101¾	101¾
3 So Bell T&T 3s '79	97	97	97
12 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107¼	107	107¼
10 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108	108	108
14 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	95½	95	95½
2 Sou Nat G 4½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Sou Pac 4½s'68	54	53¾	54
28 Sou Pac 4½s'81	53¾	53¼	53¾
42 So Pac 4½s '69	54	53¼	53¾
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	66⅜	66¼	66¼
10 So Pac cit 4s '49	53	52¾	53
1 So Pac 3¾s '46	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
7 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	55½	54½	54⅝
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	81½	81½	81½
1 South Ry 6½s'56	81	81	81
1 South Ry gen 4s '56	77½	77	77½
23 South Ry gen 4s '56	60½	59¾	60
4 So Ry 4s St L '51	70	70	70
8 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	107¼	106¾	107¼
48 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	100¼	99¾	100¼
1 SW Gas&El 4s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
24 Stand Oil NJ 2¾ '53	101½	101¼	101½
39 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	100	99⅞	99⅞
7 Studebaker cv 6s'45	91¾	91	91¾
3 Swift&Co 3¾s'50	105½	105½	105½
18 T RR A St L 4s 53	105¼	105	105¼
37 Tex Corp 3½s

Connally and Vandenberg Continue Embargo Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Resumption of debate on repeal of the arms embargo in the Senate today again brought out two of its leaders, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. Their speeches follow in part:

Vandenberg

I believe this debate symbolically involves the most momentous decision in the eyes of America and of the world that the United States Senate has confronted in a generation.

The immediate issue actually before the Senate turns upon legislation which within itself probably approaches no such intrinsic magnitude as I have attributed to the decision we must make.

The existing law and the new proposal alike have strongly helpful insulations, and at frequent points they substantially converge.

The embargo upon arms, ammunition, and implements of war, which the pending proposal would repeal, has come to be the trade mark of a national state of mind, a national motive, and a great national purpose—the symbol of an attitude, the symbol of our true neutrality and our noninvolvment. This is true both at home and abroad. To change the symbol dangerously invites the conclusion that we have changed our attitude. As a matter of fact, it must and does change our neutrality—we get not more of it, but less. No matter how earnestly the proponents of the change may seek to cushion it for peace, and they have made every effort, the cold stark fact of fundamental change itself remains.

Insulating Defense

We, on the contrary, are guided by the one single hard-headed thought that to repeal the arms embargo is to strike down a great indispensable insulating defense against our involvement in this war; that the repeal, though labeled otherwise, is in its essence a deliberately unneutral act which may too easily be the forerunner of others when once the habit starts; that the substitution of so-called cash and carry as respects munitions is the inauguration of relatively dangerous and complicating factors which seriously hamper if they do not finally destroy our detachment.

The sole question in basic controversy is whether we shall also retain the primary protection of the arms embargo. Why do you eliminate the existing safeguard, if, as you say, you only want more safeguards? Why not have both? Why is it necessary for us to sell munitions to belligerents in order to be safe?

Again, there is a school of thought which conscientiously promotes the persuasive, but, I believe, treacherous doctrine that we can do a lot of unneutral things short of war to help our favorites—as though we might successfully be half in this war and yet safely stay half out.

Yet again there are those who would mend our faltering economy by reaching for war orders and war profits behind a shield of technical but highly transparent and fictitious neutrality.

This is not our war. We did not start it. We have no control over its course. We cannot dictate its conclusion. We cannot order Europe's destiny not even if we took it as a permanent assignment. It is not our war despite our devotion to democracy. It need not—it should not—become our war. We should deliberately and consciously stay all the way out. Unless and until we are deliberately and consciously ready to go all the way in.

In the long view, I do not believe we can become an arsenal for one belligerent without becoming a target for the other.

Feeling more intensely about these things than I have ever felt about any other issue, my people, including those who in substantial numbers honestly and sincerely disagree with me, will expect me to stand my ground regardless of consequences and that I shall do.

Changing the Rules

Now if I may drop into idiom, we are asked by this pending bill to repudiate that whole emphatic record and to "change the rules in the middle of the game."

The frankly conceded purpose of the change is to reach into the existing arena of foreign war and, by American action, to alter the relative resources of the belligerents.

The Committee majority, and the authors of this new bill, have obviously made an extreme effort in attempting to exchange new insulation for old. I cannot comprehend why an arms embargo is so repugnant to those who are quite willing to go to these new unprecedented restrictive extremes.

The point is that munitions and war trade and profits, once started, are hard to stop. This same old urge is evident in some quarters today, although thank God, in infinitely less degree.

Another thing, let us be sure we do not encourage others to believe that the repeal of this embargo, if it occurs, is the symbol of an attitude that means more than it really does. Let the protestations of the sponsors of the bill that their purpose is as completely anti-war as our own be taken at face value, lest when the first step is taken away from straight neutrality, we do not find ourselves unintentionally entangled in moral commitments which may easily lead to tragic misunderstandings, even among those whom we thus propose to favor.

I would not step one inch toward Europe. And certainly I would not step one inch toward Europe's wars. Therefore as the indispensable symbol of our deliberate detachment and the master key to our defense against involvement, I would preserve the arms embargo which this pending measure would destroy.

Connally:

The embargo was enacted at a time when it was hoped and believed that it might exert an influence upon military nations in discouraging them from plunging the civilized world into the gloom and tragedy of a great war. The motives behind the legislation were commendable but the method and manner were unfortunate and misguided. The resolution failed of its purpose—to discourage or to prevent war between great European powers.

The repeal of the Embargo Act is necessary if the United States is to assume a position of legal and real neutrality.

Holland, Denmark, Hungary are selling to warring nations and remaining neutral, why not the United States? How can Germany complain that we sell arms to warring nations when she is buying from neutral nations? It may be of disadvantage to Germany, but it is no fault of the United States. We are not responsible for the geography of the earth. In reply to the charge that repeal of the embargo will result in advantage to the democracies, I reply with more justice and truth that the retention of the unneutral embargo will result in an unfair advantage to Germany and the totalitarian states.

Denies Peril of War

Those opposing the repeal of the present embargo assume as a basis of their arguments that repeal of the embargo would involve us in war. Their whole argument is built upon that false premise. They seek to frighten the people into accepting their bold and baseless statement. They make that blunt claim without any proof. I challenge it and deny it.

What Germany did in the World War she will do in this war. What she did in the World War she is already doing now. Unrestricted submarine warfare on all neutral commerce has already begun. Germany did not hesitate to sink our ships before we entered the World War and were at peace. She will not hesitate to do so now.

Under the present embargo law we will be brought to the brink of war, perhaps plunged into its dark and cruel depths. How, then, can retention of the present embargo act keep us out of war? How baseless and empty is the assumption that repealing the embargo on arms will bring about our entry into the war when it is remembered that it is not the character of the cargo but the carriage of the cargo in an American vessel which presents the real danger of our involvement.

Transfer of Title Required

Before any goods destined for a nation at war leaves our shores, title to the goods must be transferred and divested out of any American citizen or American owner.

If no American vessels carry passengers or commerce to the nations at war, no pretext nor any simulated excuse can exist for sinking such ships by any nation at war.

This war is not of our making. We had no agency in bringing it about. We who support the pending joint resolution utterly reject and refute the charge of some of those opposed that the passage of this resolution will be the "opening wedge" or first step toward involving America in the war.

We are simply recalling an unwise and unfair domestic regulation passed in 1937.

It is none of our concern the kind of government Germany has: It is none of our concern the kind of government France has. When they leave the boundaries of their governments, it then becomes the concern of the United States of America; and if any of these governments should be found to be infiltering their influences for the establishment of their systems in Central or South America it would become our national duty to tell them that they must get out and stay out.

Georgian Estate Aids Farm School

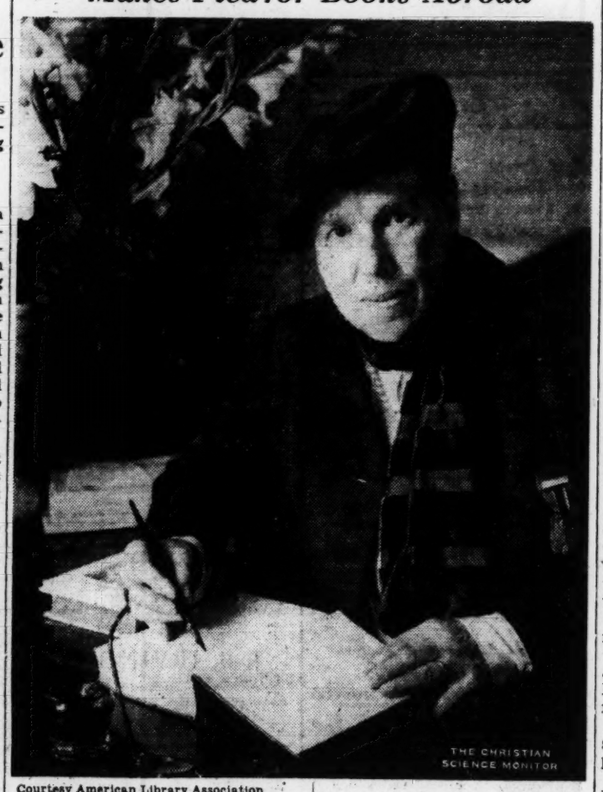
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Small colleges in Georgia see in the terms of the will of the late Mrs. Emily Winship Woodruff hope of extension of the pioneer work they have carried on for many years with underprivileged boys and girls, particularly in farming areas. This is revealed in a bequest of $5,000 to Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School, of Rabun Gap, Ga., and in the provision that approximately three-fourths of her estate (approximately $5,000,000) is to be left to education, religions and charity. This fund will be administered through the Emily and Ernest Woodruff Foundation, chartered more than a year ago for philanthropic purposes, by Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff.

Naming the Rabun Gap School, Mrs. Woodruff's church in Atlanta and an Atlanta hospital as immediate beneficiaries, it has been indicated that the basic purpose the Foundation will serve is to use the available money in behalf of the three types of agencies which the Woodruffs felt to be of most service in Georgia.

The Rabun Gap School is typical of several small farm-operating schools for boys and girls in rural communities in the South which have done a notable work in teaching up-to-date methods of farming and animal husbandry along with a sound grade of thorough basic education to groups not otherwise able, than through part-time labor, to obtain an education.

Makes Plea for Books Abroad



Courtesy American Library Association

Countess Aldebert de Chambrun

The former Clara Longworth tells of the need for books in the Paris Library, serving a continent. She is considered an authority on Shakespeare—but is proud of her work in her native home, Cincinnati.

Broadening of Its Horizon Is Indicated by the A. F. of L.

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 4—That the scope of the activities of the American Federation of Labor convention here pushed into fields only indirectly tied up with union self-interests seems to indicate that organized labor's growth has been accompanied by a widening of its horizon.

Study of the proceedings and the background brings President William Green's pronouncement in favor of repeal of the arms embargo, and the demand that the United States confine its participation in the European problem to mediation efforts, into relief as an example of this new far-sightedness. Coupled with this is the more-fervent-than-ever denunciation of Fascism and Communism, and the loud and earnest championing of democracy, a virtual rising tide of Americanism.

The only statement from the platform so far to inspire spontaneous and enthusiastic shouts of approval was that of Lewis G. Hines, Pennsylvania Secretary of Labor, that the German-American Bund and the American Communist Party should be "liquidated," and Harry Bridges deported.

In domestic affairs, there's the Federation's interest in education, housing, governmental reorganization, transportation and even the movies.

Credit for Housing Census

For instance, the Executive Council reports that it was through the initiative of the Federation that the bill providing for a nation-wide housing census in conjunction with the 1940 general census was passed by Congress.

Labor has always said it has the biggest stake in the public school system, but lately it has taken a special interest in vocational studies, supporting legislation amending existing laws, and taking from the Federal Office of Education, control over vocational education and returning it to local government, with provision for instruction in labor standards set up by a joint federal advisory committee.

As for the movies, the Federation opposed the bill, still pending, to prevent so-called "block booking" on the ground that this would cut production schedules, and thus employment in the industry, in half.

In the transportation field, the Federation's concern is entirely apart from union machinery and welfare. It recommends this year adoption by the Government of a "definite national transportation policy providing for fair, impartial, regulation of all modes of transportation, so administered as to preserve the inherent advantages of each," action wholeheartedly approved by the railroads, and just as wholeheartedly disapproved by the trucking and waterway interests.

Promotes Private Industry

Self-interest in the proposal that Congress set up an advisory council "to develop measures by which private industry can expand production and maintain balanced prosperity," is evident. but it is significant that this is the first time the Federation has put its hand quite so far into the larger problems of industrial operation. For several years its only concrete suggestion for cure of the depression was the 30-hour week. Now it proposes this big piece of machinery which it notes would require to run it, not only engineers and industrialists, but laborers, farmers, and even consumers.

Characteristic of the attitude of the Federation, especially evident at this convention, was the statement of the Council in connection with the proposal that:

"Federal spending and pump priming cannot permanently restore business to healthy activity unless it is co-ordinated with other action to assist private industry in resuming normal expansion."

Antitrust Curb Asked

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4 (AP)—Joseph A. Padway, American Federation of Labor general counsel, told the Federation's convention today he hoped Attorney General Murphy would curb and "perhaps suppress" the powers of his antitrust division currently inquiring into alleged restraints in the building industry.

On the basis of what he called "grapevine" reports, Mr. Padway said the Antitrust Division "intended to dramatie the situation by bringing out a series of indictments at one time against labor leaders and unions and thus electrify the country and make it believe labor has done a great wrong."

Renewal by organized labor's divided factions of their search for an accord requested by President Roosevelt as a "patriotic service for national unity" hinged today on Congress of Industrial Organization reaction.

William Green, A. F. of L. head telegraphed the President the Federation's Peace Committee was waiting for an opportunity to resume negotiations.

However, Mr. Lewis announced after a June meeting of the C. I. O. Board that negotiations with the A. F. of L. were "impossible."

Chicago Is Warned of Red Peril

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—Evidence that leaders of various alien groups here were in the pay of foreign powers was developed by the House Committee investigating un-American activities in its Chicago inquiry, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, announced last night. Mr. Dies said that the evidence indicated that Communists and Nazis in America had developed a sympathetic attitude toward each other.

Mr. Dies, who is conducting a closed hearing in a Loop hotel suite, said witnesses had disclosed that Communists and Nazis were scattered throughout industries in this area and in many cases were in position where they could cause serious damage either in time of war or peace. He said he believed the Bund had between 500 and 600 members, mostly skilled workers, in the Chicago area, while the Communists had 4,700 party members here. Both, he said, claimed they had thousands of sympathizers.

Investigators who raided the Communist Party's state headquarters obtained an analysis of the membership, he said, which showed milkmen constituted the largest occupational group, with radio workers, newspapermen, theatrical employees, lawyers and artists following in that order.

Much of today's testimony, Mr. Dies said, concerned the distribution of Fascist propaganda among Italians in the United States. He said he was attempting to learn whether headquarters in this country for the Fascists was located here, inasmuch as the organization contended it had 30,000 sympathizers in this region.

He said it included the names and occupations of leaders in alien organizations who are in the pay of foreign powers, the names and occupations of 2,000 of the 4,700 Communists in this area, the methods through which they work to control, for propaganda purposes, many organizations that are not Communistic in themselves and accurate figures on the strength and influence of Communist, Nazi and Fascist workers and sympathizers in this region.

British Sure No Nazi Peace Could Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

World War leader took the House somewhat by surprise.

There was general agreement with Mr. Lloyd George that decisions bearing on peace should not be hasty ones. But there were also the vehement protests from Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. David Grenfell, Welsh Laborite. They contended that Mr. Lloyd George's remarks were ill-timed and likely to be misrepresented in Europe as sentiment for "surrender."

Despairs of Effect

"I almost despair to think what the effect will be in Germany," added Sir Morris Jones, Liberal supporter of the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George retorted that "this is the first time I have been charged with surrender and Mr. Duff Cooper may live to regret it."

An independent Laborite, Mr. George Buchanan, took a different tack, praising Mr. Lloyd George's "courage" and saying that he "never saw in 1914 anything like the hostility for the war that I find today."

Protesting cries of "No! No!" almost drowned his words.

Another Laborite, the Rev. James Barr, declared millions of lives would be lost if the conflict is fought to the bitter end and added:

"Some of my friends almost seem to say not 'peace at any price' but 'war at any price.'"

Saying that thousands would like to know "exactly what we are to fight for," Conservative Sir Charles Gayzer praised Mr. Lloyd George's speech as "gallant and courageous."

Sir Charles declared Adolf Hitler already had lost by making Soviet Russia "the dominant power in Europe." He appealed to Mr. Chamberlain, "the great peacemaker, even at this last moment to endeavor to obtain for Europe that peace which alone can save civilization."

Would Go Cautiously

Mr. Lloyd George's contention was that abrupt rejection of proposals from Soviet Russia or Italy might turn these countries into "hostile neutrals." He added that:

"We know and the United States knows that they can help us as neutrals.

"Russia and Italy, within the limits of neutrality, can make all the difference between being friendly and hostile neutrals.

"We do not want to double our enemies."

Mr. Lloyd George said it would be a "first class mistake" to enter a peace conference without asking the United States, Russia, and Italy to participate, if a peace parley is suggested.

Chamberlain Supported

Yet the opinion which has developed today in response to the debate seems to underline Prime Minister Chamberlain's initial statement, "No mere assurances from the present German Government could be accepted by us, for that Government have too often proved in the past that their undertakings are worthless when it suits them that they should be broken."

Mr. Duff Cooper went further than Mr. Chamberlain and thereby earned audible "hear, hears," from Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, when he asked the Commons, "Is it suggested that they [Germans] are ready to offer terms that will do anything less than register that victory and stamp it on the face of Europe?

"But suppose they go further still and offer such terms as we have never dreamed they would offer. Suppose they state they will set up an independent state with its Capital in Warsaw. Is it going to be a real state any more than Czechoslovakia of a year ago? A state they can eat up any Good Friday morning they choose? It is unthinkable they will offer terms now that would not mean defeat."

Answer for U. S.

The press today expresses the feeling that the debate also has given the British answer to reported uneasiness to that section of United States opinion that has been doubting the soundness of Allied war aims. It is affirmed that Britain's war aims are very far from being merely imperialistic as some American isolationists allege.

The answer to the suggestion that Britain should state in greater details its aims in prosecuting the war appears to be that the whole immensely difficult problem is under review, that the situation is liable to daily change, that the final line-up of powers is still undecided. It is evident from a survey of the large volume of letters now appearing daily in the English press on the war and peace aims that there is determination to avoid the mistakes of 1919. But it is equally clear that the British Government plans a peace on a basis totally different from any that Hitler and other Nazi leaders would offer.'

U. S. Slow to Comment

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Officials were reluctant today to comment on Mr. David Lloyd George's proposal that the United States should be included in any possible peace conference.

They said Mr. Lloyd George was talking about any proposal made by Russia or Italy, but none had yet been made; that Mr. Lloyd George was in opposition to the Government and that the speech by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain indicated the British Government was not inclined to entertain peace overtures.

Unofficially it has been said the United States would refuse to join with Italy or any other power in proposing peace terms which would leave Poland dismembered.

Baltic States Sense Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

guage. They have also opened many new Russian schools.

Important political differences make it unlikely that the Russians in the Baltic States should ever play a role entirely analogous with the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia. Among Baltic Russians there are many political émigrés, members of upper classes and independent farmers—not very promising material for Bolshevism. Yet among the Russians of all classes there are signs of an awakening national pride.

In Riga life goes on as usual. Theaters and restaurants are crowded. Business is brisk, and there is plenty of food. But many people, especially those with money, are extremely worried. Businessmen, who can manage it, transfer their capital abroad.

Hoarding Rampant

There is a rush to acquire foreign currency, preferably dollars. In shops people buy up everything in sight from flour to jewelry. The Government tries to combat hoarding by confiscation and fines but to little avail. People who have lived through two revolutions and several invasions know that in times of turmoil goods lose their value less readily than money.

The air throughout the Baltic region is electric with a vague yet powerful sense of impending change. Many professional people significantly inquire to those acquainted with Soviet life how doctors, lawyers, or engineers fare under the Soviet system. Many people, who, because of their records or connections fear Bolshevik reprisals, have already left Latvia.

For a thousand years Latvia has been the battleground for powerful Russian and German neighbors. But though the Lefts now fear the Russians as a more immediate danger to their national existence, they reserve their deepest animosity for the Germans. The latter, particularly local landowning Germans—the Baltic barons—oppressed the Letts and treated them as an inferior servile race.

Letts Have Progressed

The Russians, on the other hand, accorded them a certain degree of equality and many Letts rose to positions of rank and prominence in the Russian Empire. Hence the majority of Letts regard the Russians, even Soviet Russians, as the lesser of evils. But save for a few disgruntled elements among the Jewish and Russian minorities, there are few people in Latvia who would relish the loss of independence.

In their 20 years as a free Nation, the Letts transformed the war-ravaged country into a land of prosperous agriculture. Great estates of Baltic barons were divided up among the peasants, with the result that Latvia is now predominately a nation of small, sturdy, contented, proprietor farmers. Under the wise aegis of its peasant leader and founder, Dr. Karlis Ulmanis, Latvia receives one of the most efficient and businesslike administrations of any state in Europe with a maximum of tolerance and equal opportunity.

The Letts are therefore prepared to sell their hard-won freedom dearly. They are good fighters but what can a country of 2,000,000 hope to do against 200,000,000?

Norris Would Aid Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska belongs neither to the Democratic nor Republican Party. He is bound by no dominant party ties nor party lines of conduct. He has been in Congress since 1903 and in the Senate since 1913. and he is the only Senator serving today who was elected as a straight out "independent." Finally, he is one of the three members of Congress who voted against American entry into the World War. For this reason, his appeal last night for repeal of the arms embargo and enactment of the balance of the Administration's neutrality bill roused the widest interest, and was calculated to have the greatest moral effect on other senators.

Senator Norris used arguments which have not figured in the debate so far and which, for various reasons, cannot be used by the respective major party leaders, however they may personally feel about them. The veteran of the Senate, who commands attention surpassed by few others, declared frankly that by accepting the Roosevelt neutrality bill the United States can stay out of war and at the same time give the maximum service in helping Great Britain and France win the war.

This was Senator Norris's argument. It was an argument boldly injected for the first time in the debate by one who commands the widespread respect of his colleagues, including even some of his most bitter opponents.

Shall we help democracy or stand aloof? he asked. Shall we aid nations fighting dictatorship, if we can aid them by steps short of war? That, in essence, was the question put by the Nebraskan. After paying attention to legalistic arguments, he cited "another compelling reason why we should take the step proposed."

"It is self-evident," he declared at one point, "that England and France, fighting with their backs to the wall, are fighting not only the battle of humanity and civilization, but they are faced with foes ruthless and murderous in their dishonorable and unjustifiable procedure."

The American people has no sympathy with the principles of the dictator conquests or the methods used to attain them, the Senator observed, adding, "our sympathies, our hopes, our prayers are all with the British and French Governments in this conflict."

"If we decide to pursue the path most likely to keep us out of the war," he concluded, "we should be gratified to know such a course will help the right rather than the wrong. Should there be any doubt or hesitation on the part of any one who believes in liberty, who loves humanity, who loves his family, who wants to preserve civilization as to the course we should pursue? How, under the circumstances, can we possibly hesitate?"

Senator Rush Holt (D) of West Virginia argued for the cash-and-carry provision without arms embargo repeal. An almost continuous stream of radio oratory has been arranged by the two Senate teams during the fight. Meanwhile, it became likely that the Administration would drop the 90-day credit provisions, and eliminate some provisions adverse to the American merchant marine, to meet growing objections.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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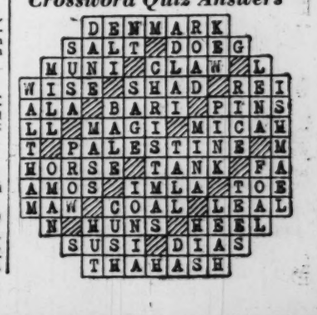
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7960.

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

"Natural Bridge" Shoes for Women
Exclusive with Blatt's in Atlantic City
Shoes that combine style with comfort to a high degree. Neither has been sacrificed in the slightest manner to the other.
Many styles for walking and for dress. $5 and $6
Second Floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at South Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.—Boardwalk at St. James Place

COLLINGSWOOD

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 713 Haddon Ave.

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

FAULKNER
IXES
AULTY
OIL BURNERS
Electrical Installation
Call Collingswood 437
And Haddonfield 253-J

CRANFORD

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 Fertilizers Hardware
Jack W. Apgar
104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

CRANFORD
HIGH GRADE MARKET
6 Union Ave., N., Cranford, N. J.
MEATS—FANCY FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone CR. 6-2100

Cranford Esso Station
CHAS. P. JONES, Prop.
Cor. North and Springfield Aves.
Tel. CRanford 6-0884
COMPLETE
ESSO LUBRICATION
by Standard Oil Co. Trained Men
Ample Parking Space in Rear

REEL-STRONG
COAL CO., Inc.
JAMES A. STRONG, Pres.
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

READING Koppers Coke
Loveland Coal Co.
362 North Avenue, East
Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cranford 6-1144

The BEAUTY BOX
Hairdressers
Machineless Permanents
$7.50 and $10.00
Others from $3.50 up
Tel. Cr. 6-0105
113 North Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.

BELL'S DRUG STORE
TOILET GOODS—CANDY
ICE CREAM
9 NO. UNION AVENUE
Tel. CRanford 6-0062
S. S. Eisenberg, Reg. Pharm.
FREE DELIVERY

CRANFORD CLEANERS AND DYERS
We Operate Our Own Cleaning Plant
4 UNION AVE., CRANFORD, N. J.
DELIVERY SERVICE TAILORING
Phone CRanford 6-0333

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3227
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS
Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
534 Main Street, East Orange

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

WEIL BROTHERS, INC.
AUTO REPAIR SHOP
Fully equipped to service your car for State Inspection
Rear of 483 Main Street OR 3-1132

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

ELIZABETH

E. D. ARNOLD INC.
Featuring
Tred Step Shoes, $3.65
1158 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Tel. Eliz. 2-9165

Paul Hungelmann, Inc.
CANDY SHOPPE
Specializing in Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
We Deliver
160 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

HACKENSACK

ORITANI
FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., near Library Hack. 2-6416

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service."
247 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

JOHN D. BARR
INSURANCE
(All Forms)
Life Annuities
Automobile Fire
BUS. PHONE CAMDEN 3635

Warren's Service Station
Tanner Street
RICHFIELD GAS AND OILS
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal to you and your car.
Phone Haddonfield 3730

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood

A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery
Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

'HADDON'
FUEL OIL
'blue coal'
PetrO-Nokol Oil Burners
HADDON ICE & COAL CO.
Phone Haddonfield 1940

IRVINGTON

Austin's
MILLINERY
Open Evenings till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. 219 Main St.
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Jersey City by
B. Grossman & Co. 342 Central Ave.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage
Ease your day the laundry way
Laundry delivered and called for.
29-35 E. 30th St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bayonne 3-4600
Bayonne and Jersey City

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

Maplewood Bakery
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and wholesome products
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties, and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

Old Woman in the Shoe, Inc.
Guaranteed Children's Wear and Shoes
One Minute to 14 Years
Carter's Underwear—Le Roi Socks
MAPLEWOOD AVE. Near Theatre

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
Football Supplies
Pyrex Ovenware
Fall Sale of
Mirro Aluminum
MILL. 6-0469 324 MILLBURN AVE.

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats — Poultry — Fish
Fruits — Vegetables — Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-2700

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk *Ice Cream*
A Complete Dairy Service
See Display Advertisements on August 23rd, September 20th
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

C. JOHNSON & CO., INC.
AWNINGS, SHADES and
VENETIAN BLINDS
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave.
Montclair, N. J.

Best Bros.
LIVINGSTON
BUTTER — EGGS
HOME MADE SAUSAGE
BROILERS
ROASTING CHICKENS
Serving Montclair, Maplewood and the Oranges

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

SCANDIA
GROCERS AND DELICATESSEN
We Carry
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Swedish Goods—everything for the SMORGASBORD
350 BLOOMFIELD AVE. M-2-5674

You will find
Originality and Beauty in
FRIEDA'S HATS
7 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Mme. Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Treytag and Anderson INC.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only. Not a blend.)

The Spinning Wheel
INC.
Yarns Blocking
Needlepoint
27 Church Street Montclair 2-9818

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
15-19 Orange Rd., 684 Bloomfield Ave.
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

NEWARK

A.C.BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

kuehn
Flowers and Pottery
621 Central Avenue
HUmboldt 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

NEW JERSEY

NEW BRUNSWICK

VISIT THE
Bertha Luise Art Linen and GIFT SHOP
209 New York Avenue
Near Vocational School Tel. 4257-W

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts. 25c
Permanent Waves $3.00 to $7.00
Ends $2.50 up
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery, Office Equipment
Greeting Cards, Books, Toys, Gifts
350 Main St. OR 3-0757
Phone OR 3-0700

OLSEN'S HOLLYWOOD
FLORAL SHOPPE
Floral Artists
87-89 Main Street Orange
OR 3-0880

ABBOTT-HOGAN, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
575 Scotland Road, Orange

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Rilling Kooler Wave
The Perfect Permanent
No Chemical Heat, No Wires
No Discomfort
124 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

SAMUEL H. ROSS, INC.
One-lb. bag Marshmallows 15c
Gaffney's Dill Pickles large bottles, 2 for 29c
Rumford Baking Powder
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4700

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
THE HAT BOX

Fall Hats for All Occasions
Moderately Priced
168-A E. Front St.
Plainfield, N. J.
Plfd. 6-0026

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners, Dyers, Cold Storage
Rug Cleaning
Phone Plfd. 6-0100
1201 South Ave.—127 Park Ave.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd 6-2776

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
ALBERT S. MILLER SHOE CO.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
20 West St. Call R. B. 680

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
Real Estate Insurance
Property Management
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

RIDGEWOOD

C. L. Hargert & Co.
INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-2147

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
GE APPLIANCES
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers, and Modern Kitchens
RI-6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

RED CROSS SHOES for Women
FLORSHEIM SHOES for Men
Children's Shoes expertly fitted.
MARCUS
63 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose
Smithson Clothes
43 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

WERNER'S
calls your attention to their outstanding values in
Fall and Winter
Topcoats and Overcoats
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

See the new
Carter Oil Burner, $179.50
Now on display at our office—Complete and Installed—Guaranteed—24-Hour Service
JOSEPH O. CHRYSTAL, INC.
387 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-2808

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Building Materials
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

TEANECK

LILY'S
Exclusive Millinery
Handbags—Hosiery
424 CEDAR LANE TEA. 6-2440-J

UNION CITY

The Rose M. Boening
Style Shop
Complete Line of Fall and Winter Dresses, Coats and Silk Hosiery
650 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
TEL. 7-4089

WESTFIELD

ALLEN'S TYDOL STATION
North Ave. and Clark St.
Cars Called For and Delivered
Telephone Westfield 2-2374

Cavanaugh's Beauty Shoppe

All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 E. Westfield Ave.
Roselle Park, N. J.
Tel. RO. 4-2469
4 Elm St.
Westfield, N. J.
Tel. WE. 2-2970

ALICE KIND
assures you Quality, Fit and Style in your dresses and coats
404 Tremont Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0668

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

REFRIGERATION and RADIO SERVICE
Our Experts Are Always Available to Take Care of Your
RADIO or REFRIGERATOR
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
VAN BROS., Inc.
Tel. We. 2-1718 18 ELM STREET
OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 P. M.

Atlantic Service Station
W. E. SCHULZ, Prop.
South Avenue and Spring Street
TIRES—BATTERIES
Cars Washed, Simonized
Emergency Road Service
Phone West. 2-3049

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

METZGER-HOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
-Steps of Fashion
-Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

William Peters Restaurant
18 N. 8 Street
Lunches 25c to 45c
Dinners 50c to 75c
Good Food, Good Service

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067
The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture — Elec. Refs. — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
62nd Anniversary Offers
Super Values in Every
Department of the Store

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and
Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

Harold's
VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 N. Market Square
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
Phone 2-4242
Economy Family Flat Bundle
10 lbs. only 80c
Flat work finished
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Clothes are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Suzanne Beauty Salon
43 No. Narberth Ave. Narberth
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Furniture
Rugs Bedding
Russell Smith
INC.
Ogontz 4661 416 York Rd.

gifts
perfumes jewelry
boudoir accessories
make your selections for christmas early
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road ogontz 3760

PHILADELPHIA

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor ..... 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164
Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in Every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Philadelphia's First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
265 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-66

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

Nancye Drumm
Representative for
Donnalo
COSMETICS
Phone Atlantic 7237 for Complimentary Demonstration
303 Empire Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

John W. Geltz
Fresh and Smoked *Meats*
401 Hastings Street, Montrose 3722

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Don't Drive Without Insurance
Liability and Property Damage
ONLY $35.00
JENKINSON REALTY CO.
Bellevue, Pa. Linden 3148

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

Air Conditioned
WAYSIDE INN
TEA ROOM
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
OPEN SUNDAYS
3277 W. Liberty Ave., MT. LEBANON, PA.

READING

It's POMEROY'S for
SCHOOL CLOTHES
Smart apparel that rates an "A-plus" for students of all ages!

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6233

Manning-Armstrong
FOOT CRAFT SHOES
FOOT SAVER SHOES
READING ALLENTOWN

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

H. J. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirts
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Street

GIFT SHOP
CHRISTMAS CARDS
brownie's blockprints
Discount of 10% during October on orders of 10 or more, with or without your name.
Addyman & Kirkwood
431 Linden St., Opposite Post Office

RAE WATKINS
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
Hosiery Lingerie Gloves Handbags Housecoats Handkerchiefs
Beautiful Silk Stockings
430 SPRUCE STREET

CECELL CLARKE
ORIGINAL HATS
138 Adams Avenue
Telephone 2-3034

SEWICKLEY

Select Fruit Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK!
GOODYEAR TIRES ESSO
QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD STREET Tel. Sewickley 461

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired, Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

SWARTHMORE

MAZOLA
MARTEL BROS.

Complete Line of
Electrical Appliances
A Full Floor of Toys
SNOWDEN'S Inc.
MEDIA

1940 Dodge Plymouth
RUMSEY'S
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES

ADOLPH'S
BARBER SHOP
5 S. CHESTER ROAD

UPPER DARBY

TED'S Service Station
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Lubricate and Change Transmission and Rear Grease Now
Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils
SUNSET 1958

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
BLVD. 114
Latest Methods of Permanent Waving. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting
69th St. Theatre Bldg., Garrett Rd.

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLE'S
Select Meats
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571
4204 Woodland Ave.
Drexel Hill, Pa.

YORK

Music Studio
Harmony, Theory, Ear-training. Pipe Organ and Hammond Electric Organ. Piano Ensemble Work a Specialty Affiliated with Sherwood School of Music. Chicago, Ill.

Miriam E. Baumgardner
480 West King Street Tel. 6609

YORK FUR SHOP
October Values offer fine selection of Fur Coats, Chubbies and Scarves.
Coats made to individual measurements and styles.
Remodeling by Expert Furriers.
31 N. GEORGE STREET

THE LINGERIE SHOP

For Fall
Sports Wear, Sweaters, Jackets and Skirts
11 SOUTH BEAVER ST.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Antioch (Acts 14:19, 21)—*An'-tih-okk* (vowels short). The place where the disciples were first called Christians (Acts 11:26).

Atonement (Rom. 5:11) — The word here renders Greek *katallage*, "adjustment or reconciliation to (divine) favor," the underlying thought being one of change (from enmity to friendship) in ourselves.

Barnabas (Acts 14:20) — *Bar'-na-bas* (first *a* as in *arm*, second as in *sofa*, third clipped-short as in *account*).

"Chastisement of our peace" (Isa. 53:5)—*Chass'-tizz-ment.*

This is a literal rendering of a Hebrew idiom in which "of" is used in the sense of "leading to"; and the Hebrew word rendered "peace" might quite as well be translated "welfare, health, success."

Derbe (Acts 14:20)—*Dur'-be* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* as in *create*).

Efficacious (497:14), **efficacy** (19:20) — *Ef-ih-kay'-shus* (secondary stress on first syllable); *ef'-ih-ka-sih.*

Back of these words lies the Latin *efficacia*, "power," from the roots of which (*ex*, "out," and *facere*, "to make") we get our word "effect."

Incidentally, Webster's definition of "efficacy" is "power to produce effects"; and in defining "efficacious," the same authority notes "having power to produce the effect intended."

Esaias (John 1:23)—In America, *E-zay'-ass*; in Britain, *E-zi'-as.*

Extolled (Isa. 52:13) — The *o* is preferably short.

Figures (Heb. 9:24)—In America, *fig'-ures* (*u* as in *unite*); in Britain, the *u* seems to take on a short *e* sound.

Homage (18:5)—*Hom'-ij* in ordinary conversation; but a trace of quick-long *a* is recommended in the relatively slower rate of speech in public worship. (This is in accord with a letter from the publishers of Webster's.)

Iconium (Acts 14:19, 21)—*I-ko'-nih-um* (first *i* and the *o* long).

Implicit (25:26)—*Im-pliss'-it.*

That which is implicit (Latin *in*, "in," and *plicare*, "to fold") is infolded or attached closely. Implicit faith, then, is one which so entwines the subject with its object, that it is complete, unquestioning, without reserve.

Imputing (II Cor. 5:19) — *Im-pute'-ing.*

The word here renders Greek *logizomai*, "reckon, take an inventory, estimate, count."

Lystra (Acts 14:21)—*Liss'-tra.*

One (John 10:30) — Renders Greek *hen*, a neuter pronoun suggesting "one in essence," not "one person," as would have been implied had the masculine pronoun *heis* been used.

Pharisaical (18:11) — According to Webster's, *Far* (short *a*)*-ih-say'-ih-kal*; but unless our ears have deceived us, there is a tendency among cultured speakers to sound the first *a* circumflex as in *fare*.

Propitiate (18:15) — *Pro-pish'-ih-ate.*

The flight of birds was often studied by the ancients when seeking an augury regarding an undertaking; and if the birds were flying ahead of the watchers (Latin *pro*, "forward," and *petere*, originally "to fly"), the omen was taken as a good one. The combined form *propitiare* came to have the sense of "to render favorable"—hence our use of the word to mean "to appease; render favorable; conciliate."

Refuted (18:12)—*Re-fute'-ed.*

The Latin *refutare* was used in the sense of "to repel, repress, rebut"; and our "refute" is employed in the related senses of "to overthrow; to disprove or silence by reason, evidence, or proof."

The original meaning of the Latin word was "to pour back"; so in refuting an unjust charge we cause it to be returned to the nothingness whence it seemed to come.

Salutary (66:9) — *Sal'-u-ter-ih* (secondary stress on third syllable).

Whatever may be described as salutary (Latin *salus*, "health," akin to *saluus*, "sound"—whence our "safe") is supposed to promote health.

Self-immolation (23:5; 590:9)—*Im-o-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *immolare* (*in*, "upon," and *mola*, "meal") meant "to prepare the victim for the sacrifice" (making the offering more savory by sprinkling with coarse meal).

"Self-immolation" is a close synonym of "self-sacrifice"; but the first, because of the dominant thought of worthy preparation, is regarded as the stronger term.

Shekinah (41:2)—*She-ki'-na.*

This word, taken directly from Hebrew *shekinah*, "the dwelling (of God)," is employed in the sense of "the majesty and glory of the divine presence," and was used by early writers to rationalize some of the suggestions of anthropomorphism encountered in the Old Testament. For example, in the Targum of Onkelos, Exodus 29:45 was rendered: "And I will cause my Shekinah to dwell among the children of Israel." Thus, an effulgent manifestation of the divine everpresence was suggested instead of God in a corporeal form.

Traversing (20:22) — The accent is on the first syllable.

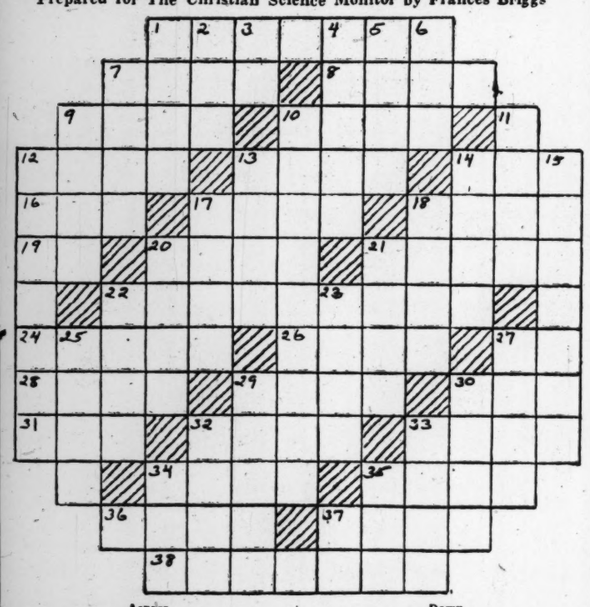
Vanquished (54:4) — Not *van-*; sound it *vang'-kwisht.*

Vicarious (22:26)—*Vi-kair'-ih-us.*

This word comes to us from the Latin *vicarius*, "a substitute"—originally an adjective applying to one who supplied the turn or place of another. We use "vicarious" in the sense of "performed or suffered in place of another." The upright pupil, for example, does not attempt to pass an examination through a fellow student's vicarious efforts.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What European country occupies a peninsula and numerous islands?
7—Dead Sea contains much what?
8—Who was chief of Saul's herdsmen?
9—Who recently portrayed Juarez in a film?
10—What is nail of a bird or cat?
12—"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be ——."
13—What is one of most valuable of American food fishes?
14—Who was a friend of David (I Kings 1:8)?
16—Mississippi is west of what State (abbr.)?
17—What is a seaport city of southeastern Italy?
18—In bowling, what are pieces to be bowled at?
19—Lines (abbr.).
20—Who were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar?
21—Who was a Hebrew prophet of 8th century B. C.?
22—What place is known as the Holy Land?
24—What animal would an Arab be likely to own?
26—What holds water for swimming?
27—Fourth note of scale is what?
28—What radio character is married to Ruby?
29—Micaiah was son of whom (II Chron. 18:8)?
30—What do you call outer end of hitting surface of a golf club?
31—Craw of birds is what?
32—What is a county of southern Oklahoma?
33—Faithful.
34—Who gave their name to Hungary?
35—In what part of boot-shaped Italy is Brindisi?
36—Gaddi was son of whom (Num. 13:11)?
37—What European was first to follow an ocean route around Africa to Far East?
38—Who was son of Nahor and Reumah Gen. 22:24)?

Down

1—If you visited Esbjerg, whom would you see (sing.)?
2—What was first name of Whitney, famous inventor?
3—Book of Titus is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
4—Who was father of Shaphat (I Chron. 27:29)?
5—What is a public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals?
6—What is a town of Victoria, Australia?
7—What ancient city was capital of Elam?
9—George Eliot wrote "The —— on the Floss."
10—What is name of an island in Straits Settlements?
11—What is a river of Siberia?
12—What city of Massachusetts is famous for watches?
13—What half-shrubby mint is used in flavoring meats?
14—What cereal grass grows on moist land?
15—Who was son of Abraham and Hagar?
17—Large package of goods for transportation is what?
18—State of perfection is called what?
20—Berkshire Hills are in what State (abbr.)?
21—What was an ancient weight and money unit of varying value?
22—Bow of a vessel is what?
23—How would you describe a Patagonian?
25—Muscat is capital of what place in Arabia?
27—A colt is what?
29—What is name of a city and county of Michigan?
30—What is name of a river of England?
32—Who was Ham's eldest son?
33—Who was mother of Judah?
34—Would a benab be a hut, owl, or bat?
35—In speaking of Biblical Joezer, what possessive pronoun would you use?
37—District Attorney (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Sunbonnet Sue

Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

Saint Bernard

In the mountains of Italy and Switzerland where snow piles deep on the Alpine highways, there is a mountain road about 8,000 feet above sea level. There, in this steep and perilous place, is the hospice of Bernard de Menthon, founded in 962 as a retreat for wayfarers.

Here, it is believed, was developed the Saint Bernard, a dog noted for strength and gentleness. Used for years now, these dogs have a long and illustrious record of brave deeds, rescuing countless numbers of travelers lost in the storms. One of the most famous, Barry, is credited with 40 successful rescues.

The Saint Bernard is a mingling of mastiff, native sheep dog, Newfoundland, and Great Dane. When fully grown, he weighs 150 pounds. His eyes are deep set and wise, the dome is broad and massive, and the skin is loose, with deep folded flews and dewlap. His voice is bass and of great volume and his strength is impressive. He inspires confidence, and is most happy as a pet when entrusted with regular duties.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Deserts Are Dry?

The general definition of a desert is a dry area in which few plants and animals exist. Such deserts are found in two principal zones or belts which encircle the globe. The greater zone includes the Great Sahara Desert, the Libyan and Nubian Deserts, the Desert of Gobi, and arid tracts in Persia, Arabia, and Turkestan. The smaller zone includes deserts in Australia, Chile, Argentina, and the Kalahari Desert in southwest Africa.

The cause of desert dryness may be the intercepting of rain-laden clouds by mountain barriers along the borders; the prevailing dry winds; or the extreme distance separating the region from such sources of rain clouds as oceans, seas, great lakes, and other evaporation surfaces.

The Great Sahara is the largest and most famous of the deserts, comprising an area of approximately 3,500,000 square miles. Its dryness is due to the fact that in winter the huge mass of land cools more quickly than the adjacent waters, causing a general flow of air toward the sea, carrying away the ocean moisture. And in summer, the sand becomes so extremely hot that the entering winds become dry before they reach the inland area. The sand of the Sahara reaches a temperature of more than 150 degrees Fahrenheit in the daytime, with an air temperature of 120 degrees; yet at night the temperature may drop well below the freezing point.

Not all deserts are of the level and monotonous character generally ascribed to them in popular song and story. They occur at all elevations, ranging from below sea level to several thousand feet in elevation. And while they may be as flat and level as a calm sea of sand, with a flat ring for a horizon, there are deserts which have rocky, rugged mountains, several thousand feet in height, whose bare and towering cliffs are engraved by the pelting, wind-driven sand.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

DESERT BELTS—location of deserts indicated by the shaded areas.

Guarding Lake Llanquihui

Because of the symmetry of its perfect white cone, Mt. Osorno, towering above Lake Llanquihui, is called the Fujiyama of Chile's beautiful lake country.

Lesson in Shadowing

Monitor Camera Club from Charles J. Yost, Seattle

The Bruin family out for a stroll in the Glacier National Park, Montana.

Daily Anecdote

A Greater Journey

A merchant once sent a gift of $1,000 to Prof. Louis Agassiz and invited him to accompany the donor to Europe. Prof. Agassiz declined with thanks, explaining that he was going to spend the summer traveling in a far vaster region—his own back yard.

At one end of this plot of ground, scarcely more than a few rods square, the scholar began an intensive exploration. Soon he found a small stone holding the outline of a mollusk, hard by a pebble marked by the print of a fern. Three months were required to traverse the entire yard; and almost every foot yielded some treasure of the past, either recent or remote. In that ninety days he covered some millions of years of time.

In the autumn the man who had taken Professor Agassiz's place in the journey to Europe returned, with jumbled and, for the most part, incoherent recollections of strange lands and strange peoples, little appreciated, little understood.

But what of Professor Agassiz and his back-yard travels? Thumbing through the voluminous notes he had gathered on his journeying, he said, "I believe I will write a book."

He did. It was called, "The Journeys of a Zoologist."

In Lighter Vein

Says the Office Sage

Many an incumbent is income bent.

Poor Simile

"Most political orators are parrot-like."

"Yes, but it is possible to stop a parrot from talking!"

Genuine Reproduction

Customer—"Is this a genuine fox fur neckpiece?"

Saleslady—"Well, no, madam, it isn't, but it's just as good. It's a fox-simile."—Wall Street Journal.

Ahem!

"Are geniuses good husbands?"

"Better ask my wife."

Mr. Webster at Home

"Pa, what is a wizard?"

"A person who can keep up with the neighbors and not get behind with the bills."

Ask Dad, He Knows

"Dad, what do they mean when they talk about the ups and downs of life?

"The giving ups and the paying downs, son."

In Constant Touch

"Since you have become rich I suppose you are out of touch with your old friends."

"Oh, dear, no. Some of them touch me nearly every day."

Good Advice

She: "Mother and I can hardly understand each other over the telephone."

He: "Did you ever try talking one at a time?"—The Collector.

Sad Case

Roommate: "You look broken up. What's the matter?"

Student: "I wrote home for money for a study lamp."

"So?"

"They sent me a lamp."

Daily Quotation

YOUR circumstances may be uncongenial, but they shall not long remain so if you but perceive an ideal and strive to reach it. You cannot travel within and stand still without.

—James Lane Allen

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honor Among Pensioners

By the Associated Press

Sacramento, Calif.

One of California's 132,800 old-age pensioners has penned a note to State Treasurer Charles G. Johnson:

"Dear Mr. Johnson: I am enclosing cashier's check for $420 which will reimburse the State for one year's old-age pension which I have received."

Mrs. Bertha Pomeroy's letter was notable, the Treasurer said. Not only because it voluntarily returned to the State payments long since spent, but also because it was the first acknowledgment received by his office for the millions of dollars spent in assistance to the aged.

"I have had a pension since August, 1936," the Los Angeles woman continued. "I want you to know how fully I appreciate the assistance it has given me. I could not have gone on at all without it."

She explained that "very unexpectedly a few hundred dollars came to me, so I have hastened to do what I could in the way of returning some of the money given to me. I shall be very thankful to know that some one else may have the benefit of what I have been receiving."

But Finnish Has No Gender

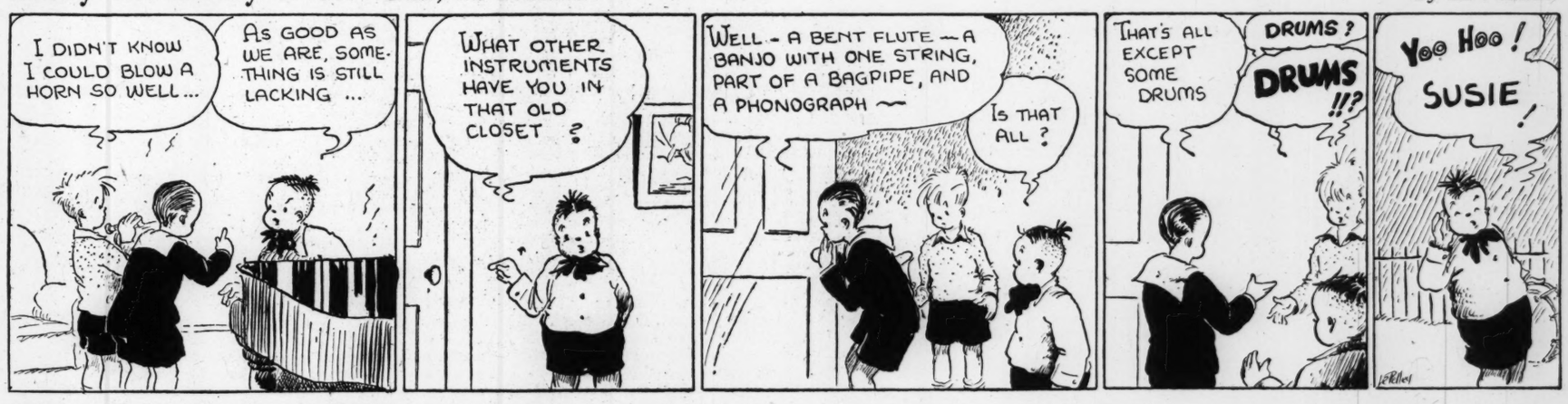
In addition to its words of fantastic length, the Finnish language has 15 cases including essive, inessive, adessive, abessive, elative, and illative. It lacks, however, both the definite and indefinite article.

A Verse for Today . . .

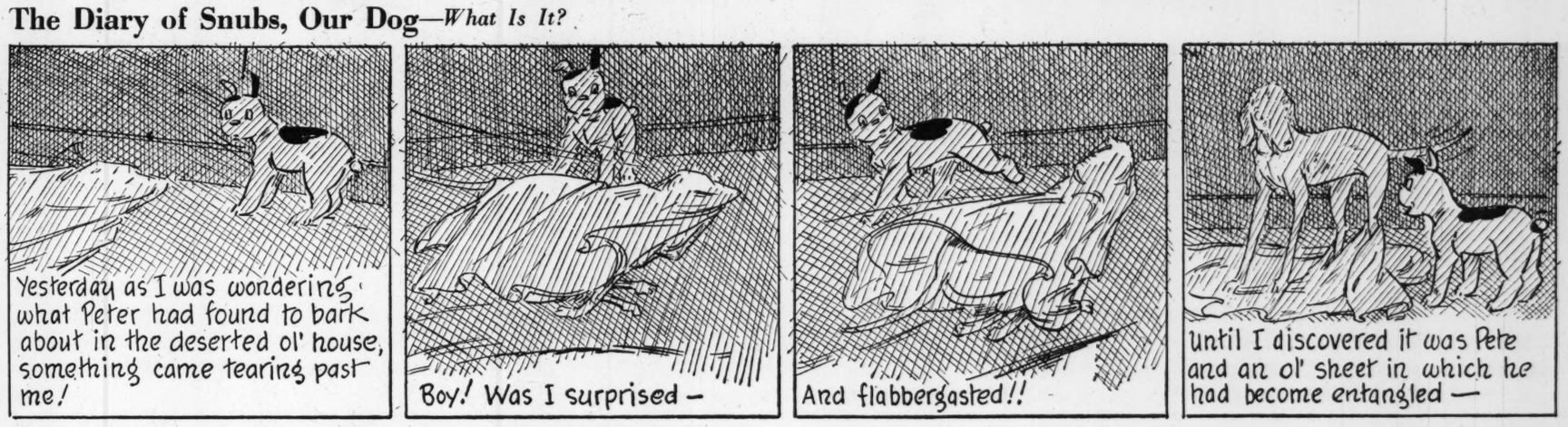
For the Lord *of hosts hath purposed, and who shall disannul it? and his hand is stretched out, and who shall turn it back?*—Isa. 14:27.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Enter, the Drummer!*

By LE PELLEY

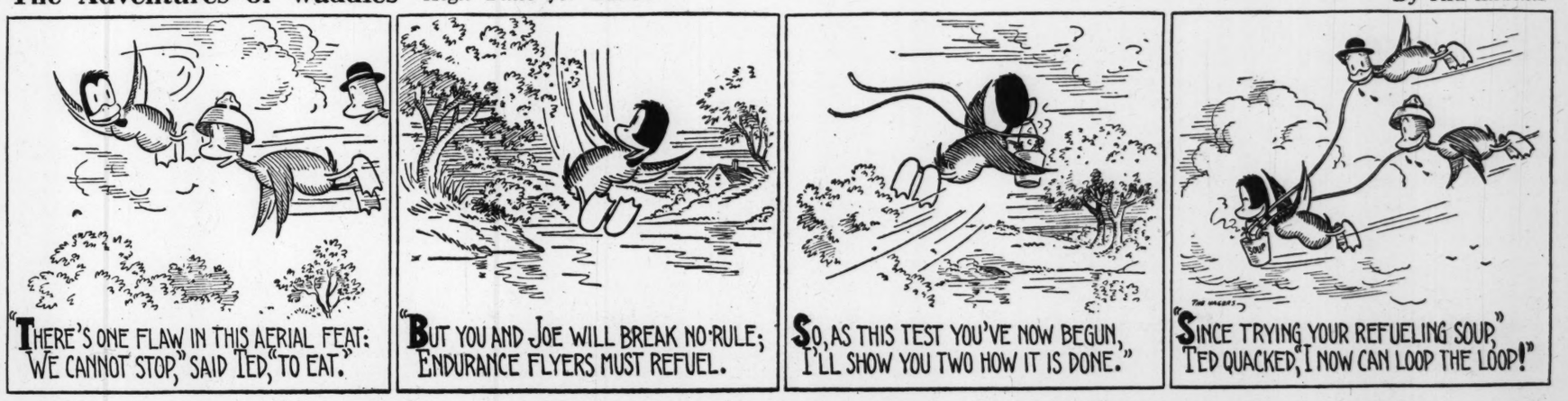

I DIDN'T KNOW I COULD BLOW A HORN SO WELL...
AS GOOD AS WE ARE, SOMETHING IS STILL LACKING...
WHAT OTHER INSTRUMENTS HAVE YOU IN THAT OLD CLOSET?
WELL - A BENT FLUTE — A BANJO WITH ONE STRING, PART OF A BAGPIPE, AND A PHONOGRAPH —
IS THAT ALL?
THAT'S ALL EXCEPT SOME DRUMS
DRUMS?
DRUMS!!?
YOO HOO! SUSIE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What Is It?*


Yesterday as I was wondering what Peter had found to bark about in the deserted ol' house, something came tearing past me!
Boy! Was I surprised —
And flabbergasted!!
until I discovered it was Pete and an ol' sheet in which he had become entangled —

The Adventures of Waddles—*High Time for Lunch*

By THE HAGERS


"THERE'S ONE FLAW IN THIS AERIAL FEAT: WE CANNOT STOP," SAID TED, "TO EAT."
"BUT YOU AND JOE WILL BREAK NO RULE; ENDURANCE FLYERS MUST REFUEL.
"SO, AS THIS TEST YOU'VE NOW BEGUN, I'LL SHOW YOU TWO HOW IT IS DONE."
"SINCE TRYING YOUR REFUELING SOUP," TED QUACKED, "I NOW CAN LOOP THE LOOP!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace Offensives

That talk of peace should already resound above the guns on the Western Front is only one of the remarkable things about this war. That there should be this recurrent question of "peace offensives" is largely due to two factors:

1. The neutrals hold a balance of power. Russia, the United States and Italy—not to mention Japan, the Scandinavian states, Spain, Rumania, Hungary, Belgium, Latin-America and the Netherlands—could almost dictate a peace. All have a tremendous interest in peace for all are profoundly affected. War has made collective insecurity so unattractive that they may be more ready to move collectively for such a peace as would provide some hope of security.

Russia so far has appeared to profit by war, but no other neutral has. And Moscow must be questioning seriously what further profit it can derive from hostilities. Italy apparently is convinced she can win more by peace than war, while the United States is awakening to the great dangers of continued war, whether or not she is able to keep out. Scandinavia sees the possibility of being encircled by submarines and made the economic vassal of Germany and Russia. More clearly than in the World War, it has become evident that neutrality will be difficult and dangerous.

The neutrals are not organized and may not agree on what would make a sound peace, but daily their interest in peace becomes clearer. And any proposal of terms which offered reasonable hope of genuine peace would enlist powerful neutral support. It was knowledge of this fact undoubtedly which lay behind David Lloyd George's insistence that a neutral peace proposal should have full consideration. Even though he had to reassure an excited House of Commons that this meant "no surrender" and even though such freedom of opinion causes confusion of thought in Berlin, there is here an appreciation of the need to win the neutrals.

2. There is in all countries a mental resistance to war which insists that before the fight goes farther there should be clearer definitions of what kind of peace will result. The British and French people—if not indeed the peoples of all the democracies—endorse Mr. Chamberlain's rejection of a "peace" which would merely consolidate a ruthless conquest and set the stage for further aggression by threats or violence. If there had been no efforts at appeasement the issue would be less clear, but Englishmen and Frenchmen who have lived through months of insecurity and outrage before war began would not call a mere return to that condition peace.

They sense in general terms what they are fighting for. But if they are to resist a peace offensive which might offer general disarmament and have wide support in neutral countries, it may become necessary for their own countries to launch a counter-offensive and state in further detail the peace aims for which they fight. In Britain before the war started, The Times and many individuals spoke of such terms. They included features of justice and stability which could win the support of world opinion. On the one condition—that Hitlerism is abandoned—they would now make a splendid starting point for peace discussions.

Is It "Credit-and-Carry"?

One point of serious questioning has arisen over the Pittman bill for neutrality revision on the issue of credit or cash under its so-called cash-and-carry provisions. In the section forbidding loans to governments at war, the bill provides that the President may at his discretion make an exception for ordinary commercial credits of "a period of not more than ninety days without renewals."

This phrase, in fact, represents a tightening up of the language as compared with the present Neutrality Act, as passed in 1935 and renewed in 1937, yet it may legitimately be asked whether the safeguards on this score are yet tight enough. The American public plainly does not want any financial stake built up which would tend to draw it into war against its better judgment.

The present statute permits "ordinary commercial credits and short-term obligations . . . of a character customarily used in normal peacetime commercial transactions." These terms were generally understood to mean ninety days' credit, subject to renewal for another ninety days. In some large transactions this is accounted equivalent to cash. The newer wording makes the ninety-day period specific and would prevent any further credits if the first credits were not paid at the end of that time, without any renewals.

Yet in the purchase of munitions and war supplies, a bill of a good many millions could be run up within the course of three months, particularly after the trade had got under way on a normal functioning of the ninety-day accounts. Then if no payment came there would be little left to do but to extend the credit for another ninety days, and perhaps indefinitely. Meanwhile pressure would be built up to continue the trade on any terms.

Another possible loophole appears in the fact that restrictions which apply against credits to governments may not apply to transactions between a private firm in the United States and another private firm in a belligerent nation. Although there was no effort to regulate this type of credit when the Neutrality Act was adopted, it is now recognized that such a business house, buying on credit, might in effect be a purchasing agent for a foreign government.

If belligerent governments and other purchasers can pay for goods on ninety-day terms, they surely can arrange to pay for them cash-on-the-barrelhead at the time of purchase, so that not only does title pass but all claims cease before the goods leave the United States. The difference is merely one of convenience and possibly a little expense. All told, the Administration would do well to accept an amendment on this point, ruling out credit entirely and making the cash-and-carry plan genuinely cash.

"This Glory and This Grief"

The sweet gum is a Harlequin and beside it the diminutive sugar tree is a yellow-gowned Columbine. They sing a duet pianissimo in the autumn breeze. A tall walnut, nearly bereft of leaves, is Pantaloon, and a dwarfed pin oak a scarlet and green Punchinello. Nature cannot suppress her gay abandon. Doubtless even in Poland seasonal blossoms burgeon brightly amid desolation and ruin. The largess of Autumn's "lavish horn" spills over all the world, while much of Central Europe stands in queues, bread card in hand.

Sorrow and the scarlet leaf,
Sad thoughts and sunny weather:
Ah me, this glory and this grief
Agree not well together!

Taxi!

An efficiency expert would probably gasp if he examined Boston's taxicab situation. Many cabs are too unwieldy and expensive to operate in city traffic. Some are old, requiring frequent and costly repairs. Even those that are new, economical and small are prevented from showing reasonable profits at reduced rates because rates are fixed and under a helter-skelter system of competition idle cabs lurk about the more profitable stands, waiting for opportunity to charge in at the head of the line.

It is now estimated that most of the time 70 per cent of the total taxicab fleet is waiting for business. This compels charging high rates to cover the idle periods. Many patrons can't afford the price, so the deflationary cycle is accelerated.

Latest solution advanced for this dilemma is to cut the number of cabs one-third, from 1,500 down to 1,000. Whether this will improve matters is still a conjecture. A more logical solution would seem to be to allow rates to go down to the point where modern, light-weight equipment can show a profit and then let the laws of economics operate to force uneconomic cabs off the street. This should have the effect of starting the volume of business curve upward and eventually provide answer to the problem of supplying good service at a fair price and a living wage.

Italian newspapers attack proposed substitution of a cash-and-carry policy for the American arms embargo as "false neutrality." Perhaps they now resolve the question as to whether Signor Mussolini's brand of neutrality is designed to benefit Germany or whether Italy has indeed abandoned her one-time ally.

Examination of contraband lists discloses that in the last world conflict British patrols stopped even shipments of toys to Germany, on ground that they might bolster civilian morale. After all, there's mighty little that war doesn't touch.

The Bookshelf

Flight Into Adventure

"Don't chain yourself to the earth by watching it too closely. Take your place in the clouds. Make them your home. That will give you freedom from anything that might bother."

That advice, given Marjorie Shuler when she started on her first air trip, across the English channel, proved a valuable guide on the far more ambitious world-girdling flight she describes in A PASSENGER TO ADVENTURE (New York: Appleton-Century. $3).

The realization of the wisdom of those words enabled her—unescorted—to make, without any really unpleasant incidents and many joyous ones, a trip that earned for her the distinction of being the first of her sex to fly entirely around the world in heavier-than-air machines.

Most of Miss Shuler's adventures on her round-the-world air trip are already familiar to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, of whose staff she was a member at the time she made her four-months flight from London eastward to New York in 1938 and her trans-Atlantic hop of last June as one of sixteen Atlantic Clipper press preview passengers, thus completing her world circle.

But there will be many Monitor readers eager to glean from her book the continuity lacking in a series of newspaper reports, or to share with her again the thrill of "breakfast in Calcutta, luncheon in the air near Rangoon, dinner in Bankok"—names still shrouded in glamour for most of us stay-at-homes.

Miss Shuler describes her adventures with a pen that is light and gay—perhaps almost too sketchy at a few points to follow easily.

Disclaiming any feeling of having done something wonderful in flying around the world as a passenger, Miss Shuler gives her thanks to the inventors and pilots of those intricate machines that made her trip possible. Nevertheless, she considers her flight more than just a stunt. Fear, she points out, is the greatest enemy of aviation progress at the present time. But if she, a woman, can fly around the world alone, then it should be safe for anyone, she argues.

Another of Miss Shuler's aims was to disprove the cliché that one can see little on an air trip. Because of her faculty for quickly scouting out unusual stories or interesting personages in out-of-the-way places, she succeeds to a large extent. She admits there was not time to delve deeply into significant underlying movements in the countries visited, nor did she even attempt to do so, since her instructions from her editor were "No Macaulay essays, please—just simple impressions."

But Miss Shuler did find time between her hops over five continents to trail elephants in Kenya, sail the Nile in moonlight and wonder about Japanese guns booming out over Canton, and she has brought back to share with others gleaming word pictures of seas of flowers in the Abadares, of the Taj Mahal gleaming white and fair in the midst of filth and squalor, of the Acropolis under the stars, of monkeys in the parks of Singapore, and the sunshine on the flowers in St. James's Park in London. M. H.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"A Federal World"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's world peace proposal deserves searching consideration while the war is on. The proposal for "A Federal World" is characteristic of the sanity and courage of the author. After all what could be more sane than to combine the best features of the League of Nations—those that have been found to be effective—with the best features from the Hague Court, and add to them an international police force, separating utterly this new set-up from the Versailles Treaty, and then try again to establish a world organization that could hope to find a way to justice and peace: because justice and peace would be its foundation stones.

Fortunately there are countless allies ready to support Dr. Butler's proposal, at the first opportunity, in every country in the world. That is shown in the general hatred of war that is fast coming to be almost universal. Count Kabyama, a wise Japanese widely known in this country, said after a recent visit he had made here. "America doesn't hate Japan—what America hates is war." And that can be said of practically every country in its feeling toward every other country. Consider what a bed rock support that feeling can give to a sound plan that is based on tested experience.

Shortly before the war began, organized business of the world, represented by the International Chamber of Commerce, at its tenth biennial Congress in Copenhagen, adopted a program of world peace, based on economic justice to every country, that had been proposed by the president of the International Chamber, Thomas J. Watson of New York.

Shortly after this action was taken in Denmark by organized business, the other great world force, religion, was speaking in Switzerland through the World Alliance for Friendship through the Churches. This authoritative pronouncement, referred in strong endorsement to the peace plan adopted by the International Chamber at Copenhagen and pledged united support in carrying it into effect, and across the Alps in Italy, the head of the Roman Catholic Church was pursuing the consistent and courageous course that has won for him the title of "The Pope of Peace."

The new president of the International Chamber, Dr. Sigrid Edstrom of Sweden, Mr. Watson's successor, has persuaded Mr. Watson to take the chairmanship of a World Peace Committee to secure the acceptance of the plan adopted at Copenhagen.

Dr. Butler's proposal fits in perfectly with what has been done by the International Chamber and the World Alliance. The common action of these world organizations looks forward to a World Conference to settle differences about raw materials, debts, exchange, colonies—all the results of the last war and the present one—on a basis of fairness and justice to every country.

HERBERT S. HOUSTON
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He's Interested

Unknown Soldiers

A black and gray sign like many another on the historic Atlantic slope points off U. S. Highway No. 1 in Alexandria, Va., to "Tomb of Unknown Soldier of Revolutionary War."

The tomb is the newest object in the grassy yard of the old Presbyterian church which George Washington attended at times. The inscription is clear: "Here lies a soldier of the Revolution whose identity is known but to God. His was an idealism that recognized a Supreme Being, that planted religious liberty on our shores, that overthrew despotism, that established a people's government, that wrote a Constitution setting metes and bounds of delegated authority, that fixed a standard of value upon men above gold, and that lifted high the torch of civil liberty along the pathway of mankind. In ourselves his soul rests as part of ours, his Memory's Mansion."

I had visited the tomb of the World War's unknown soldier at Arlington National Cemetery several years before, but now something drew me to it again. It was just a few miles away.

Arlington, with inscriptions on stone placed as memorials to private soldiers, sailors, generals, admirals, the size of the stone or monument indicating—but not always—the rank of the service man buried beneath it.

The Arlington memorial amphitheater of snow-white marble, its many columns and curving sides gleaming in the September sunshine. And out in front of it, slightly below it, in the direction of the city of Washington, overlooking the Potomac River, viewing the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial and the dome of the Capitol, stands that pure white marble block, chaste and glistening—the tomb of the unknown soldier of the World War.

"The" unknown soldier. One chosen at random to be the representative of many unknown, unidentified, even unfound. Only the files of the war office would tell how many men are represented by this one, chosen as their symbol in this conspicuous spot, visited almost as a shrine throughout each year by great numbers of Americans.

* * *

A khaki-clad soldier, a booted and spurred trooper with a yellow hat cord, marched rapidly up and down on a fixed path just before the tomb, between it and the memorial amphitheater. He marched quickstep from one end of a long mat of white rubber to the other, paused, quarter-turned, paused again, quarter-turned again, marched back.

A corporal of the guard detached from Fort Myer for duty at the tomb sat on a stone bench in the shade, waiting to change the guard. The guard's quickstep march was 128 paces a minute, the corporal said, in answer to a question. "I just told him to take it easier, to pause longer at the end," the corporal said. "He's sweating like a horse. I marched that post myself in June, and I know what it is like on a hot day."

The guard before the tomb is maintained twenty-four hours a day. Nine men and three non-commissioned officers constituted the detachment then on duty. One detachment usually keeps the assignment for fifteen days. There are two and a half pages of special orders relating to guard duty on this conspicuous post, the corporal said. The guard walking the post may not speak to the hundreds of tourists who cross his path, who stare at him, who take his picture. He must walk his post always "in a military manner," and must refer all questions to the civil guard inside the amphitheater. The corporal was under no such restrictions.

"Does a guard walking the post at night, when the crowd is gone and he's all alone, ever think of the soldier in the tomb, what he represents, and what's back of it all?"

The corporal shook his head vigorously in the negative. "No," he said. "He thinks about how long it's going to be before another guard comes to relieve him. If a squirrel or something makes a noise, that's something to think about. Otherwise, it's just keeping awake and marching. I went to sleep walking one night, and walked off the mat there and over onto the steps. A hobo came stumbling through here one other night. I called to him to halt. He was looking for a place to sleep, I guess. He just flattened out close to the ground like a surfboard and took off through the trees."

* * *

Before he went away to bring the next relief guard to the post, the corporal said: "Well, in just three months and twenty-three days they can have these two stripes and this uniform, and I'll be back in civilian life—making myself some money." Then, as an afterthought, "Unless war comes before then. Do you think it will?"

"No," I replied, "I do not believe war will come for the United States." He seemed relieved.

I read the inscription on the plain white tomb, which is forever guarded. It said: "Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God."

A few minutes later, driving down the curving lanes of Arlington cemetery, Washington bound, I read a sign that made me halt. "Tomb of 2111 unknown soldiers of the Civil War," it announced. The inscription on the tomb said: "Beneath this stone repose the bones of two thousand one hundred and eleven unknown soldiers gathered after the war from the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. Their remains could not be identified but their names are recorded in the archives of their country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs. May they rest in peace. Sept. A. D. 1866."

Unknown soldiers. To honor them is a custom, a tradition, even in this unwarlike country of the so-called New World. The custom must have come to us from older lands where there have been almost continuous wars for centuries, where unknown soldiers have at times been too numerous to count.

* * *

The newspapers and the radio were shouting war news that day. The President had called a special session of Congress. Warsaw seemed about to fall. The Russian army had moved into Poland.

It was not mere curiosity that took me to those tombs. There was something much deeper than that, and yet difficult to think about clearly, impossible to express.

I found myself wishing that each member of Congress before he votes on any question relating in the remotest way to war, might visit the three tombs, all of which are almost within sight of the Capitol.

For the custom of erecting monuments to unknown soldiers must be broadened, expanded, by the wars now raging elsewhere in the world. Inscriptions on future memorial tombs on the edges of blasted cities must read, "To the unknown mothers" and "To the unknown children" of such and such a war.

No, Corporal of the Guard before the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the World War, I do not believe war will come for the United States. I declare and re-declare this belief as a fact with almost every breath these days. And in that declaration there is no fear. Wars that make unknown soldiers have their origin in people's thinking, in human hearts. None shall ever find its start in mine. R. L. B.

The Wide Horizon

As to the Lindberghs

By Janet Mabie

The plight of the Lindberghs is a strange and disturbing one, and calls for some straight thinking from everyone who believes that Fair Play should be more than two empty four-letter words.

Colonel Lindbergh rose overnight from anonymity because, at just the right split second, he put courage, vision, initiative together with the will to do something, which instantly struck a response in the universal human failing for hero worship. Hardly had Lindbergh set foot on his native soil again than he began himself to have to pay for his possession of that courage and the will to do. The daily life which was his on May 18, 1927, to make what he had the capacity and wish to make of it, did not belong to him at all any longer after May 20. Lindbergh is not an average or an ordinary man. His temperament combines a number of elements which caused him to be, at first, shocked and surprised at the price of fame, and then, gradually, incensed. He always had been able to go his own way alone. Now he could not. How should he have been expected to react?

It is utterly useless for the layman to criticize the reactions to fame of any public hero, for the layman simply cannot have the remotest concept of the fantastic distortions of living that are the day-in, day-out schedule of the hero. Not one public hero living today, knowing what he has learned about the personal costs of fame, would not run for all he was worth if he could see Fame coming.

* * *

In 1936 the Lindberghs went to Europe to live. Plenty of Americans go to Europe to live, for greater or shorter periods. But with the Lindberghs, their countrymen acted as if they simply had no right! They had every right. The stealing and murdering of their son had given them the right a hundred times over to go wherever they wanted to on the face of the earth, to try to piece together again the fabric of their existence, out of reach of cruel curiosity-seekers who had shown a determination to prevent their continuing to live in their own country with either dignity or comfort. Make no mistake, no mere exaggerated idea of invaded privacy took them to Europe. You don't believe it? How would you like it, if you merely wanted to go to a symphony concert and had to stay at home because, if you went, people in the crowd as you arrived or left would rip the buttons from your husband's coat and cut—yes, cut—souvenir bits from your own gown? How would you like it if you merely set out to drive your little boy to nursery school, and photographers, leaping on the running board, terrified the child by thrusting a camera through the window into his face? No, you wouldn't like that. You'd say, "I must get away somewhere." And you would, if you could.

Even after they had settled down in Europe, people could not be satisfied to let the little family alone. "Just think, they're going to take an apartment in Berlin!" "Strange company the Colonel keeps!" "And imagine accepting such a decoration from—!" There are explanations, doubtless, for every single thing the Lindberghs have done—but, of course, they are not explanations which would satisfy his perpetual critics.

The interests of the Lindberghs in Europe were always an extension of the interests of the Lindberghs in the United States. His business is aviation; hers is writing.

* * *

A few weeks ago the Lindberghs came home, to try once more. Home! The Colonel took up his reserve-officer duty with the War Department and settled down to hope for the best, in the way of freedom to do what he had to do. Mrs. Lindbergh tried, among other things, to see the World's Fair—and had to leave, when photographers wouldn't let her alone.

On the night of September 15 Colonel Lindbergh of his own volition spoke over the radio, to those of his countrymen who cared to listen, about what his observation and experience caused him to believe as to the situation of the United States with respect to the current war in Europe.

And he had hardly gone off the air when the personal attacks began again. Perhaps, the possibilities of misunderstanding being what they are, Colonel Lindbergh, so far as his own personal self-interest was concerned—and by that is meant his determination to save his daily life free of prying public scrutiny—would have been playing far safer if he had refrained from making the speech. But we must certainly credit him with putting a sincere and patriotic impulse above his personal self-interest, in that moment, and ask ourselves conscientiously whether the aspersion is not, rather, on the newspaper and radio critics for the ensuing attacks. Surely the Colonel has the right to express his views and should be immune from personal criticism by those who disagree with those views.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Lindbergh Forgets

Nobody can object to Col. Charles Lindbergh's telling his fellow countrymen that they should keep the United States out of this war. But there are some ways of taking that position and some others. Colonel Lindbergh takes the way which leaves the strong feeling that he leans over in his neutrality against the cause of Britain and France.

An honored name cannot dignify an irresponsible attitude in a great crisis of human affairs. We had a right to expect something better from a man of Lindbergh's reputation than this talk of "simply one of the age-old quarrels of Europe." There is a touch of the Pharisee in that phrase: "The greed, the fear and the intrigue of the European nations."

Colonel Lindbergh speaks as if the light of civilization could be altogether extinguished in Europe, and still, if the United States can hold her skirts tight enough, it will make no difference to her.

Perhaps it is hardly pleasant to have to remind Colonel Lindbergh that he found a refuge, not so long ago, in the European civilization which he now holds so cheaply. He is rather forgetful now.—*Vancouver* (British Columbia) *Daily Province.*